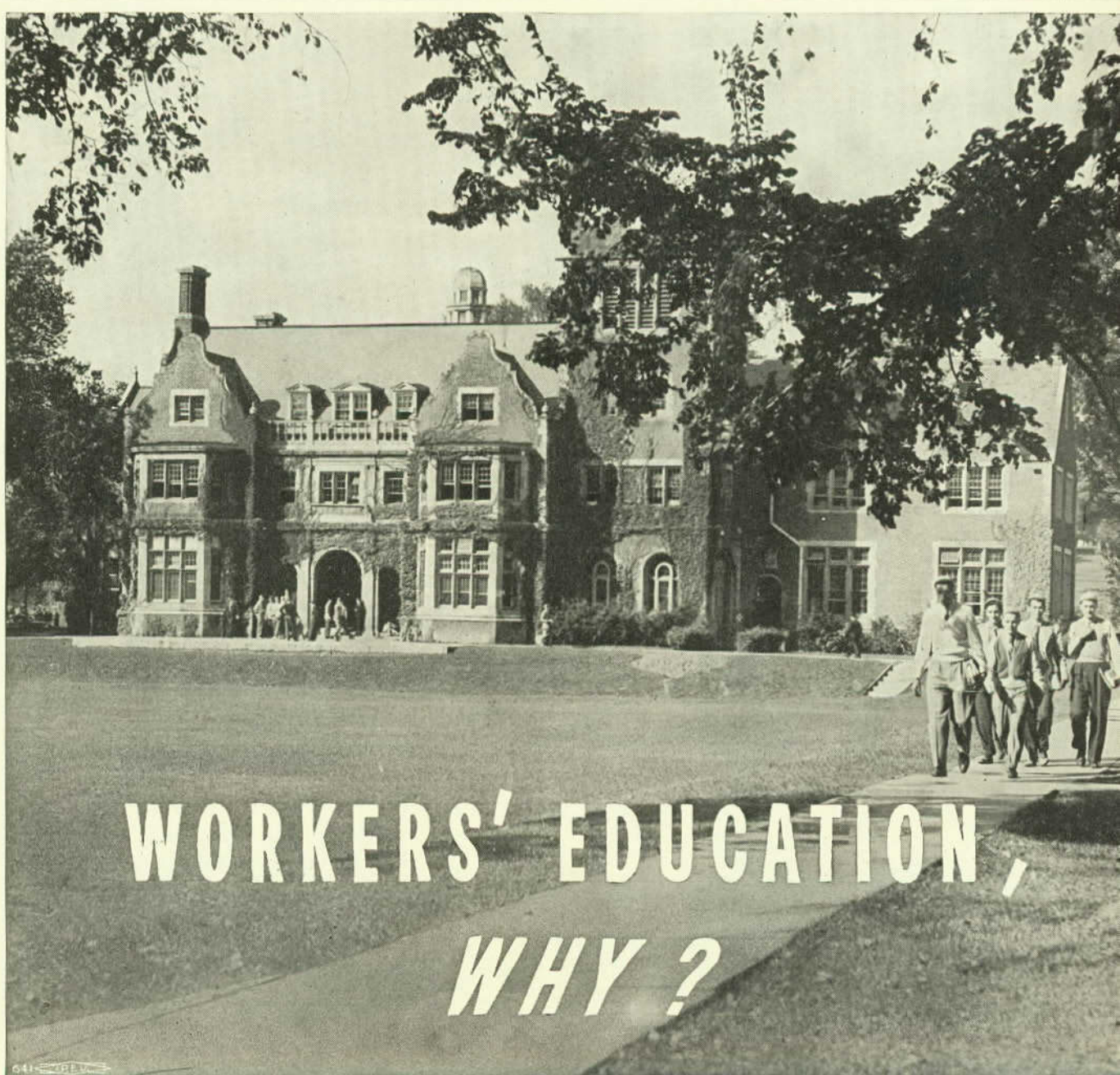


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



WORKERS' EDUCATION,
WHY?

VOL. XLVI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1947

NO. 7

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Brother Glick has sent us another of his Phrasographs. He says: "It's the infamous NAM again. Those 100 percenters, I wrote about several years ago, are in the headlines again, spending millions in their outrageous attempts to destroy labor unions. I couldn't resist the temptation to ridicule that slogan of theirs."

For a Better Tomorrow

(Revision of NAM's widely publicized slogan)

"If you really crave a better day,
Accept less pay for your toil and skill,"
The preachers of NAM thus quote, while they
Proceed their greedy purses to fill!

You wouldn't be troubled with bylaws and rules
They want no assessments, no dues do they
seek;

Get wise, then, ye toilers, don't be fools,
You'll have your freedom and twenty per week!

And St. Peter, in heaven, will open the gate
For those content with what little may come
their way

Absorb and digest what the Good NAMaritans
state:

"For a better tomorrow, starve and struggle
today!"

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

P. ALBRIGHT
A. HOLLINGSHEAD
C. COOPER
E. AMELING
C. F. LUKE

G. CESSNA
C. BLANKLY
H. ZERBY
F. SNAVELY
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C. FISHER
T. GASTON
H. HIQUET
C. WORTHING

E. R. AMELING, F. S.
L. U. No. 1138.

* * *

CROSSED WIRES

A pair of wood-walkers were building lines at
the bar. Sitting next to them a lone lush
caught enough of the conversation to arouse his
curiosity and was finally moved to ask, "Did you
get the guys that held up the conductor?"

In an impatient aside the expounding lineman
retorted, "Sure. It was easy—both guys were
tight."

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 18.

TRAGIC TRADE

The air was soft, the day was fine,
The tank was full of gas,
He cut and weaved in traffic,
Impatiently, to pass.

Youth surged within his body
Inside his heart a song,
His eyes too often on the girl,
He'd asked to go along.

"Curve ahead" the sign said
But she liked her young men rash,
He took the dare and met a truck,
A crushing, rending crash.
Two spirits rose and looked behind,
On forms by death enslaved,
And pondered on the life they'd lost
For the seconds they had saved.

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

* * *

CONFIDENTIA RESURGAM

The Grand GOP acquired a droop
Not due to the weight of its load
But caused by regret that it could not forget
That the "Bourbon Mule" blocketh the road
Its fate though quite tragic would vanish like
magic

Could it only get back the controls
With leaders erratic and undemocratic
It had failed several times at the polls.
The "Mule" was elated, its ego inflated
For the "New Deal" had long been a winner
It is known as a rule that the work of a mule
Depends quite a lot on the "Skinner"
A Missourian's feet 'neath the driver's seat
And the steed soon had froth in his mouth
And lost control of Senate and House
Despite the "Solid South."
With leadership lacking and party lines cracking
His bray soon lost its appeal
The stubborn old wreck felt a foot on his neck
'Twas the weight of the "Elephant's" heel
The midterm count continued to mount
Its mandates were heard far and wide
The "Faithful" then knew the "Demos" were
through

They'd tanned the mules' mangy hide.
One foot in the trough was more than enough
To raise their spirits sky high
They could see in the offing with gravy and
stuffing

A savory "Pork Barrel Pie"
Now it's sad to relate, but the "Ship of State"
Is a difficult cumbersome craft
And the job at the wheel will demand better
steel

Than Dewey or Wherry or Taft.

RUSS NORTHRUP,
L. U. No. 18.

* * *

"CHEYENNE"

Cheyenne is a wondrous town
Our frontier days have won renown
We've parking meters: holes in our streets
As a good old cow town, she can't be beat.

RAY R. (JUICE) WELCH,
L. U. No. 415.

* * *

TRAVELING CARD

Novice: "What does I.B.E.W. mean?"

Boomer: "I've Been Every Where."

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 18.

INTERNATIONAL BUM

J. Hook: "What makes you say Dingbat is so
changeable?"

Guy Gard: "Well, when he ain't Balkan he'll
talk Turkey. He'll go up a Pole and come down
a Russian but, if he ain't careful it may prove
his Finnish and we may find Himalayan at the
foot of a pole one of these days."

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 18.

* * *

MANY A SLIP

There is many a quip
Which has dripped from the "Lip"
In the heat of a major league game,
Which has brought forth a cheer, from others
a jeer,

And has given the quipster a name.

He put up a game fight
To stay in the limelight,
His ego throve and grew fat
But the nearer the top, the harder they flop,
"Our Leo" is back on the mat.
Napoleon met his Waterloo
Durocher's not "Happy" with Chandler
He won a Miss Day out Hollywood way
And now has a permanent handler.

RUSS NORTHRUP,
L. U. No. 18.

* * *

INSULATION

J. Hook: "Your pointed head doesn't neces-
sarily mean you're sharp."

Guy Gard: "You'd be surprised at the dull re-
marks it deflects."

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 18.

* * *

WHAT WORTH, EMANCIPATION?

She had a mixer and range to boast,
A gadget to brown both sides of toast,
A washer, and ironer of which she raved,
But what did she do with the time she saved?
Did she visit a sick child down the street?
Or dawdle, some gossip to repeat?
Did she sew a day at a Red Cross post?
And budget her time where it helped the most?
This day of machinery's magic hands
Requires a heart that understands,
Atoms and supersonic speed
Are not for our idle ease decreed,
But to free us, so, that by word and deed,
We minister daily to others' need.

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

* * *

HER FIRST SMILE

The sun has shed its brilliant light
On my granddaughter's crib, displayed its
rays;

I glimpsed at the pleasant scene in sight:
A charming parcel, worthy of praise.
I observed with pride her deep-blue eyes,
The tiny nose, adorning her face;
The lips and chin, to win a prize,
And rosy cheeks that dimple with grace.

And heaven's angels sang a song
To one of their own, in paradise style;
My heart, in harmony, hummed along,
In view of baby's alluring smile!

A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.
The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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Fourth District GORDON M. FREEMAN
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83 Home St., Stratford, Ont., Canada

Magazine

CHAT

Last month we published a review of "A Free and Responsible Press". This was a report made by a commission headed by Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago. The commission was made up principally of scholars.

* * *

This report diagnosed the illness of the press, its failure to live up to its functions and duties, and warned that if something is not done about it, the state will have to do something about it. The principal solution for this condition, according to the report, was for the press to reform itself.

* * *

A staff member of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL interviewed a number of prominent newspaper people in the Middle West recently. He discovered that most of them had not even heard of this report. Here, they were in the newspaper business, performing every day, and had not come into contact with the most enlightened remarks on newspapers that had been published in this country in years. Yet they were not familiar with it. How can the Commission on Freedom of the Press, headed by Dr. Hutchins, hope that the press can be reformed from within when editors are not alive enough even to know what is going on in the world?

* * *

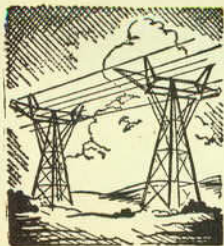
There was no mention of the labor press in the Hutchins report. Now, more than ever before, the labor press must rise to a new opportunity to keep the American people informed of the real forces in American life which are changing the destinies of the American people. The Taft-Hartley bill has a "sleeper" in it that limits the usefulness of the labor press. Labor had better get on its toes in this country, or it will be lost.



Campus

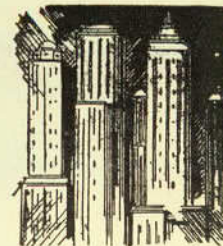
There was a day when the campus was a place apart. Long arches of shading elms, cloistered walks, quiet study halls shut the turbulence of the world—out.

Today the campus is bringing the problems of the world to the student. He faces stark realities of a world torn from its moorings—adrift toward new dim shores.



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WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1947

NO. 7

Seek Parity for WORKERS' EDUCATION

THE University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, which before the war had possibly 10 or 12 thousand students, has 27 thousand students on its campus this year. To take care of these, many temporary buildings had to be erected and the curriculum rearranged. The University of Minnesota is typical of all the schools of higher learning in America. There is a wholesale drive for higher education, and for education of every type. America is going to school.

At the same time, universities and colleges are capitalizing interest in labor by labor and by management and by students. More than 65 universities and colleges have set up labor courses, or some kind of new arrangement to serve labor in the school. The University of Minnesota has established an industrial center. Yale has such an institution. So does Chicago. The University of Wisconsin, which is the pioneer of workers' education, is still going strong in providing various and competent courses to labor unionists. Of these new institutions, some have arisen out of the demands from labor, but many of them arise out of the natural evolution of education in this country which has probably brought popular education to the highest pitch of any nation in the world.

Government Guidance

More than a year ago, the United States' Secretary of Labor sought to provide some kind of Government guidance for this new movement in workers' education. Conferences were held at the Labor Department, and finally an advisory committee from trade unions was set up which has had periodic meetings during the last year. A small unit on labor extension was set up in the division of standards. This unit has since been liquidated by the Congress. However, it is not likely that the movement will taper off or lag during the next decade. The urge is too great, and the compulsions are too insistent.

A committee of railroad, and CIO and A. F. of L. unions, called the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, 2117 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., has been active in serving this new public opinion in regard to workers' education. It is this committee that has prepared a bill to introduce to the present Congress.

Why Labor Education?

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has interviewed many labor leaders in an effort

New bill prepared by
unions asks for Federal aid.
Why widespread interest?

to measure the causes which produce this new interest and remarkable drive for workers' education in this country. The JOURNAL has reduced these to four principal causes:

1. There was a dammed-up demand for education during the war which could not be satisfied. Millions were wrenched out of their accustomed occupations and their accustomed environment and sent into jobs which were necessary to perform incident to waging the war. At the same time, many young men had an opportunity to think through problems even while fighting, and reached the conclusion that they needed more education. Naturally, too, the subsidization of studentship by the Government has permitted many GI's to go to school which normally would not be possible. But even with this unusual stimulus, the demand for workers' education appears to be something new and something apart from GI education. It is the recognition of a changing world.

This Is a New Era

2. When the atomic bomb was loosed on Hiroshima, a new era was ushered into world's life. Anyone who has contact with labor, and with other citizens throughout the country, realizes that everywhere people are thinking about the atomic bomb, what effect it is going to have upon war, and upon people. It is true that the atomic bomb merely arrived out of a long period of technological change in this country, something that labor has been aware of for at least 25 years. Labor has been saying that the machine has been exalted to a position quite beyond that of human life and labor. The atomic bomb was an extension of certain discoveries made within the electronic field, and made it contingent upon Americans to think in a new way. Albert Einstein, the scientist who perhaps more than any other made possible the atomic bomb, now says that Americans must change their thinking habits altogether. Those Americans who take the situation seriously wish to change their thinking habits, and know that new knowledge is needed as a strong stimulation in the study of science and electronics. It

is a strong stimulation in the direction of studying economics. It is a strong stimulation in the direction of studying sociology. The principal hope lies in breaking down barriers between races and between economic groups. This cannot be done easily, and cannot be done by sitting around talking about it. There must be a new spirit of give and take, and a new spirit of diplomacy developed. One labor leader said:

"No one needs to be ashamed nowadays to be uneducated. In one sense, everybody is uneducated. Even the scholars in the colleges have much to relearn."

Workers are feeling this new urge for knowledge, and every workers' group interested in education, including the Workers Education Bureau, has braced to do a fuller and more competent job in the field.

Labor-Management Relations

3. One of the results of this sense of change has been to stimulate labor-management relations. Labor people who are aware of the forces now at play realize that you cannot build a world against war and carry on wars at home. Class war, that is the war between labor and management, must cease and it ceases only by new arrangements within industry for labor-management committees and for cooperation. The legislation for collective bargaining within the last 15 years has stimulated labor-management relations. Collective bargaining means the growth of conferences and the intensification of negotiation. As negotiations progress, there must be more and more use of accurate data and industrial knowledge. Research becomes necessary. And it must be done by fitting of persons on both sides of the table to take part intelligently in conferences and in negotiations. All this has stimulated workers' education, and in a good way. A number of trade unions have recently set up educational departments to carry on education set up on a full-time basis continuously as a part of the general work of the union.

Labor Resents Injustice

4. Labor has smarted, too, under the unequal treatment given it by Government. For example, with farmers, the Agriculture Department has huge sums each year for Federal aid to farm education. The sum totals around 30 million dollars. Agriculture extension service is famous throughout the nation. On the other hand, no such aid has been given labor groups by the Department of Labor and of course the Department of Commerce exists primarily to serve business men in the same way. It is because of this lack of parity between labor and other economic groups that the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education was formed and is now operated.

Questions and Answers

Q. What is the Labor Extension Service Bill?

A. A bill to establish for wage and salary earners a publicly-supported Labor Extension Service in the United States Department of Labor.

Q. How would the service operate?

A. Through a cooperative plan between the Department of Labor, colleges and universities in the states and local groups of wage and salary earners requesting this service.

Q. What kind of services?

A. Classes and discussion groups for wage and salary earners who need to know more about their everyday problems in industry and in their communities. Institutes and forums, motion pictures, library services, research projects, help with conferences and exhibits. Under this plan, workers would be able to secure teachers in labor history, labor economics, collective bargaining, labor journalism, labor-management relations and civic and community programs.

Q. How did the plan start?

A. This plan has been discussed by labor organizations and other interested groups for the past 10 years. The National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education was formed a year ago to frame such a bill and organize support for it. On the committee are officers of a number of International labor unions, education and research directors, persons from labor education agencies and from interested colleges and universities. The committee serves as a clearing house through which all groups concerned may cooperate for this legislation.

Q. How can a local union get labor extension services?

A. By having an education committee which:

1. Decides what services are needed.
2. Draws up a request for these services and confers with the nearest college or university which is cooperating with the state labor extension board.

Q. Will such services benefit organized workers only?

A. No. Any group of workers may apply for these services.

Q. Who will be responsible for the labor extension service in each state?

A. A state labor extension board consisting of at least 9 and not more than 15 members, working in cooperation with approved institutions.

Q. Who will appoint this board?

A. The governor of the state will choose the majority from a panel submitted by bona fide labor organizations state-wide in scope. The other members will include the head of the state labor department or industrial commission, representatives of institutions participating in the program, someone whose main work is in adult education and where possible, someone from the field of workers' education.

Q. What will be the duties of the state labor extension board?

A. The board will:

1. Receive the local requests.

2. Approve the services given by cooperating universities and colleges.
3. Make sure that funds are spent without discrimination of race, color, creed, sex or national origin.
4. Submit plans and reports to the United States Secretary of Labor.

Q. How will the cooperating institutions be selected?

1. The state boards, following local requests from groups of workers, will determine which institutions will develop and offer services for which these funds may be allocated.
2. Standards set up by the Department of Labor for these services will have to be met by these institutions.
3. Through local extension centers conveniently located and through the use of union halls, wage and salary earners in every part of a state may be serviced.

Q. Where and how will the labor extension service be set up?

A. In the United States Department of Labor, under a director of labor extension directly responsible to the Secretary of Labor and appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Q. Will the director have advisers?

A. Yes. The bill provides for a national labor extension council of 15 members "to advise the Secretary of Labor and the director in formulating general policies."

Q. Who will serve on such a council?

A. A majority will be chosen by the Secretary of Labor from a panel submitted by bona fide labor organizations national in scope. The other members will be appointed by the Secretary of Labor from cooperating institutions conducting labor extension services, from workers' education organizations, research agencies operating in the field of social science and someone whose chief interest is adult education.

Q. How much money is needed for this service?

A. The bill provides for 10 million dollars the first year; 20 million the second; 30 million the third and 30 million each year afterward.

Q. How will this money be divided?

A. Every state meeting the necessary requirements will receive funds based on the number of wage and salary earners in that state compared with the total number in the United States.

Q. Will these services be entirely paid for by Federal funds?

A. No. Federal funds will cover three-fourths of the cost; one-fourth will be provided locally.

Q. How will this contribution be raised?

A. It may be provided by the state legislature, by cooperating institutions, by local groups from their own budgets, by moderate fees, or by contributions such as rent of space, equipment, light, heat or janitor service.

Q. Is there a precedent in Government for this service?

A. The Morrill Act of 1862 and other acts of Congress provide agricultural extension services for families of six million farm operators, costing in Federal funds 23½ million dollars a year. This is the first bill to provide a labor extension service for 50 million wage and salary workers.

BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The bill for a labor extension service in the Department of Labor, introduced by Senator Elbert Thomas (D. Utah) and Senator Wayne Morse (R. Oregon), June 5, has the wholehearted support of the AFL, CIO, rail labor, the National Federation of Telephone Workers and leaders in labor extension service work throughout the nation, it was pointed out today by Miss Hilda W. Smith, chairman of the Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, in a statement endorsing the bill.

"As has been pointed out, this bill embodies a constructive proposal for the improvement of industrial relations by making available to the nation's wage and salary earners up-to-date facts relating to their work and lives. It would also provide for training in the interpretation and effective use of these facts by wage earners as employees and as citizens.

"Enactment will make it possible, by disseminating knowledge for wage earners to participate more effectively in all phases of industrial relations and community life."

The National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education is composed of members of all national labor organizations and leaders in labor extension work now being carried on in more than fifty colleges and universities. The committee members include:

Glenn Atkinson
Emery Bacon
Phillips Bradley
Arthur Carstens
Edith L. Christenson
Elisabeth Christman
Eleanor G. Colt
John D. Connors
Nelson Cruikshank
Kermit Eby
John Edelman
Arthur A. Elder
Frank Fenton
Sara Fredgant
Ernestine L. Friedmann
Harold J. Garno
Clinton Golden
George L. Googe
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C. J. Haggerty
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John E. Hargrove
M. H. Hedges
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Irvin R. Kuenzli
William Lavelle
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Carl H. Mullen
J. Lawrence O'Toole
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Hugh G. Pyle
Mary Raphael
John Reid
Victor Reuther
Effey Riley
Laurence Rogin
Ernest Schwarzauber
Boris Shishkin
Paul Sifton
Hilda W. Smith
Margaret E. Smith
Mark Starr
Faye Stephenson
Alan D. Strachan
J. C. Turner
Caroline Ware
Philip Weightman
Edward Weyler
Ruth Wienczek
Margaret Wood
Arnold Zander
Jack Zeller

HOBART College, Geneva, New York, founded in 1822, with a wide reputation as a distinguished educational institution, moved into the column of American schools offering courses to labor and management.

Hobart lies in the finger-lake region of New York, famed for beauty and recreation and offers an ideal place for summer study.

Hobart attracted attention recently by placing Paul Herzog, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, and Spencer Miller, former director of the Workers Education Bureau, on its board of trustees.

Electrical Workers in New York and other states can communicate with Professor James Bunting, Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

An Educational Program for Leadership in the Industrial Community

First Session—July 7 to August 31, 1947

The purpose of this eight-week intensive program is to develop the ability of certain personnel, especially selected by industry, business and labor organizations in the general field of industrial leadership.

The Student Body

All students enrolled in this program will be carefully selected by their industry or labor organizations. This choice shall be based in large measure on the individual's capacity for leadership as demonstrated by actual job performance. The curriculum for this first year will be conducted at the undergraduate level of instruction. In general students will be drawn from two classifications.

From Labor—

1. The basic leaders of labor organizations who, at present, are directing the destiny and bargaining position of union members. This group should benefit from a better knowledge of society and its development as well as greater intellectual maturity and judgment.

2. The young future labor leader now serving his indoctrination within the labor organization's own group. The man upon whom the future of the labor organization will largely rest.

From Management—

1. The junior executive who has already been selected by industry for future executive leadership. The program will provide intensive thought process stimulation for this group, as well as a survey of some of the more elementary means of expression.

2. The supervisory or pre-supervisory level group, usually composed of men who have risen to their position through work in shop or office due to their innate capacity for leadership. This group in many instances has not had the opportunity for college education and has, therefore, need for thorough training in basic work in methods of thinking and expression.

Course Objectives

The course shall have the following principal objectives:

1. Development of the means of expression among the students through writing and speaking, as well as mathematically through understanding of the use of charts, diagrams, statistics, etc.

2. Development of better understanding between labor and management, through the study of the basic principles of economic theory and the history of industrial relations.

HOBART *Joins List* *Offering Labor Courses*

Noted New York institution sets up courses for labor and management. A recreation region

person (including room and board) for the eight-week period at approximately \$450. Required text books will cost approximately \$40.00 additional.

Method of Instruction

The entire program will be presented by the seminar method. The students are required to take active part in all class discussion. Texts are used as basic groundwork for all courses with collateral reading in the Hobart College Library also a requisite. Classes will be held Monday through Friday from 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon and from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. Formal classroom work will be restricted largely to the morning session with afternoons devoted to studies of a clinical and laboratory nature.

A series of six two-hour afternoon programs will be offered to the group with one hour consisting of a lecture on a phase of industrial organization and the hour following devoted to questions and discussion. These lectures will be given by men experienced in the actual subjects under discussion.

Reports of the progress of students will be forwarded by the college direct to the parent organizations at the middle and end of the term.

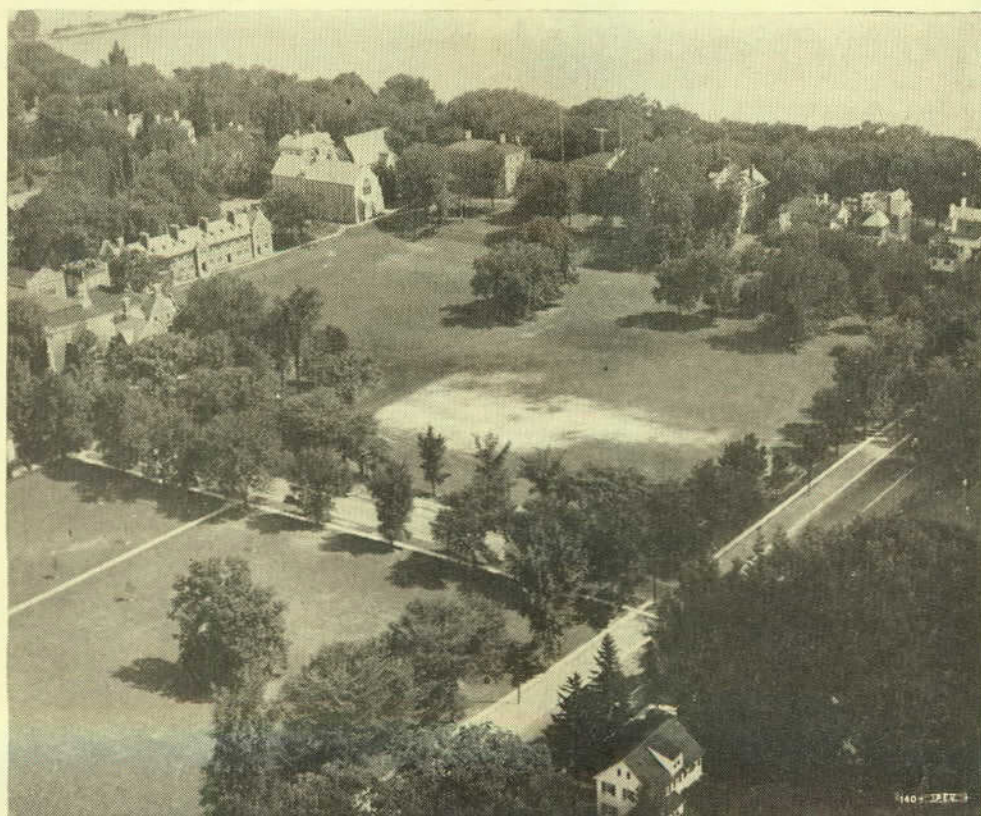
All students enrolled must be certified by their industrial or business employers that they have the capability of doing the work

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The Living Conditions

All students under the program will live in the same college dormitory building. This plan will allow many discussions of facts learned in a closely-knit group established for one basic purpose. Through living together as a single group, free discussion of controversial facts will be stimulated. Tolerance and understanding will be developed. A limited program of recreational activities will be developed for student participation.

The entire cost of the program must be borne by the organizations sending students. Present estimates set the cost per



On the edge of the lake the campus presents an ideal place for summer study.



DAN W. TRACY

International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, vice-chairman, Council on Industrial Relations

THE Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry, noted tribunal, heard seven wage cases at its second quarterly meeting in 1947 held in the Statler Hotel in Washington on May 26, 27, and 28. The Council made a record in its 12-hour day sessions in taking the evidence in each case and delivering preliminary decisions within three days.

The Council has been faced with the problem of speeding up arbitral machinery. Hitherto, the Council has required from four to five weeks to render a decision. This in the past was not a bad procedure inasmuch as few cases came to the Council, but as the Council grows in effectiveness and prestige more cases clamor for settlement and the Council could not delay the industry to that degree that consumed the traditional amount of time for adjudication.

Procedure Speeded Up

At present, the Council has devised a procedure to speed up hearings and decisions. The Council will meet quarterly throughout the year. The cases that come to the Council will be heard at each quarterly meeting. The Council decided to render a preliminary decision almost immediately. The decision is prepared. It is given out only to the principals in the dispute when they appear together at the Council table on the day following the hearing of the case. The Council then prepares more carefully the formal decision which is printed and sent to the disputants within the traditional four or five weeks time. The Council recognizes that this is not a perfect arrangement but believes that the time saved warrants the tentative adoption of this method. The change of procedure had the instant approval of the parties in the dispute involved. The Council handed each of the parties in dispute a statement:

NOTE

"All decisions of the Council are unanimous.

Industry Council Hears Seven Wage Cases

Council on Industrial Relations meets in Washington in May. Creates new tentative procedures to give speed

"A preliminary decision is binding on receipt by both parties. A preliminary decision is the unanimous decision of the Council, and is as binding as the formal decision. The formal decision, which will be printed and forwarded to both parties at an early date, composes the basic records of the Council.

The Secretary"

Cases Before Council

The following cases were heard by the Council:

Akron, Ohio case, involving Local Union No. 306 and the Electrical Contractors of Akron.

Appearing for the union: C. W. Murray, business manager.

Appearing for the contractors: C. B. Conley.

Reading, Pennsylvania case, involving Local Union No. 743 and the Electrical Contractors of Berks County, Inc.

Appearing for the union: Frank J. Hittner, business manager.

Appearing for the contractors: J. L. Medlar.

Boston, Massachusetts case, involving Local Union No. 103 and Electrical Contractors Association of Greater Boston, Inc., Greater Boston Chapter, NECA.

Appearing for the union: John F. Queeney, financial secretary; Joseph A. Slattery, business manager.

Appearing for the contractors: Frederick P. Coffey; Joseph A. Libbon.

Miami, Florida case, involving Local Union No. 349 and the South Florida Chapter, NECA.

Appearing for the union: W. C. Johnson, business manager.

Appearing for the contractors: W. W. Ingalls, chairman of Labor Relations Committee; C. J. Powers.

Fresno, California case, involving Local Union No. 100 and Northern California Chapter of National Electrical Contractors Association, Fresno Branch.

No personal appearances; by brief only.

Charlotte, North Carolina case, involving Local Union No. 379 and Carolinas Chapter of NECA.

Appearing for the union: R. L. Stitt, financial secretary; Winthrop Vincent.

Appearing for the contractors: Dwight L. Casey.

Los Angeles, California case, involving Local Union No. B-11 and Los Angeles

Chapter, National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc.

Appearing for the union: George E. Elliott; J. W. Gromme.

Appearing for the contractors: Warren Penn; Richard Abogast.

In each case the Council commended the disputants for the careful preparation of their cases and the spirit of fair play and calmness manifested.

The Council sat as a full panel as follows:

Officers

Robert W. McChesney, chairman
Dan W. Tracy, vice chairman
M. H. Hedges, secretary
Paul M. Geary, treasurer

Council Personnel
for the National Electrical
Contractors Association
I.B.E.W. Employers Section

E. C. Carlson
Robert W. McChesney
J. Norman Pierce
J. M. Richardson
T. L. Rosenberg

Council Personnel
for the International Brotherhood
of Electrical Workers

Dan W. Tracy
Frank C. Riley
William Shaffer
William Shord
M. L. Ratcliff

The Council plans to meet for its third quarterly meeting early in September.

COOPERATION

Cooperation is an art not to be had merely by wishing for it. It is not a static but a dynamic art and one that demands intelligence, honesty of purpose and just as constant attention as any other department of the activities of both the union and the employers. If the profession of a desire for cooperation made by both the parties to this dispute at the hearing is genuine, then the results will be immediate and surprising. Cooperation on the basis of sympathetic understanding on the part of each, of the problems of the other, will begin to reveal vistas of profitable relationships hitherto undreamed of. You will discover that most of your real interests are held in common. Common interests demand organization. Organization demands direction. Direction demands conference; and conference demands rational compromise. Compromise demands self-subordination, and self-subordination demands individual courage of the highest order.

—Council on Industrial Relations.

Association Leader Speaks for CLOSED SHOP

Robert W. McChesney, president of the National Electrical Contractors Association, makes brilliant presentation over air

mandate of collective bargaining agreements, as a court of justice for employer and employee alike.

Where for the past 27 years the Council procedure has been followed, there has not been a strike or work disruption and its existence has made for a condition in the industry that has prevented any major or industry-wide work disruption.

In other words, we have lived in peace and developed and prospered. The high state of modern electrical installation development attests to the public benefit of this fortunate evolution.

Responsibility Is Keynote

The foundation of this progress is responsibility on the part of both parties—the employer and the employee. You cannot expect to have a responsible union unless you give it the means of achieving responsibility. That is, the union must have a measure of security. The closed shop contract in effect between labor and management in our industry assures the union of security and gives it a guarantee that the employer is not interested in fighting the union. Thus the union can concentrate on helping improve production—the only road to greater benefits for labor, management and the public alike.

Do Not Upset Stability

I can testify that the closed shop has tended to bring the union in our industry stability, expert workmanship and the incalculable benefits that come from the assurance that contracts with labor will be lived up to. It has brought stability to our labor, thereby helping to stabilize our industry.

We, therefore, protest and oppose any attempt at government interference with our right to deal intelligently and cooperatively with workers and their unions that have demonstrated down through the years a praiseworthy sense of responsibility, foresight in the public interest, high standards of workmanship and an over-all basic fairness in their relations with us. If labor legislation is needed it certainly is not in the direction of upsetting stability achieved by citizens who by careful thought, hard work and heroic persistence carved out a workable industrial relationship without the help of, and indeed, sometimes in spite of governmental interference.

What is wrong with a system of industrial relations, of which the closed shop is an integral part, which says that the workingman has a right to a fair wage and to decent

working conditions, a system that helps that workingman attain such a goal?

This Restraint Is Not Fair

As employers, we feel, too, that legislation outlawing the closed shop impairs the employer's right of contract. If an employer prefers to deal only with a group of men who have sold him their worth and responsibility, should he not be permitted to do so? To ban the closed shop is merely to restrict further the employer's right to bargain and to contract with persons of his own choice.

A law banning the closed shop in our industry might have just the opposite of the effect desired by the sponsors of anti-closed shop legislation in the Congress. Such bills, if enacted into law, might well create chaos in industrial relations.

Good labor relations cannot be legislated. They must be planted in a soil fertile with honest desire to get along the one with the other, and tended with understanding and constancy. We in the electrical contracting industry have been hard at work at this job for a generation. Just now the crop is commencing to bud. We ask Congress to help us protect this crop against the blight of a law banning the closed shop.

CLOSED SHOP

In 1903 and 1904 the National Association of Manufacturers, while conceding the right of workers to contract for their services in a collective capacity, condemned the closed shop as un-American, unconstitutional, and contrary to the conspiracy laws. It maintained that the doors of no industry should be "closed" against American workmen because of union or non-union membership. Such a connotation was, of course, not contained in the "closed shop" as the unions and Gompers understood it. According to Stockton: "In its simplest form, the principle of the closed shop is embodied in the rule that members of a trade union shall not work in an establishment where non-unionists are employed, unless such non-unionists fall within classes exempted by the rules of the union from the requirement of membership." Stockton saw nothing unconstitutional, un-American, or contrary to the conspiracy laws in the "closed shop" as developed and sponsored by trade unions. It was generally known that the principle of the closed shop—the spirit of exclusion of non-members—was a guild custom which had existed in America more than a century before the earliest unions. It was also known that the practice had been adopted and used by unions whose organized action courts considered contrary to the conspiracy laws. It was known, too, that it had been accepted by employers, large and small, until there began a relentless and concerted drive in the rail, mine, and steel industries against unionism in general and against the closed

(Continued on page 292)



ROBERT W. MCCHESENEY

President, National Electrical Contractors Association

Mr. McChesney is head of a successful and important trade association. The National Electrical Contractors Association was represented by Mr. McChesney on the A. F. of L. weekly radio broadcast.

OUR free enterprise system thrives best when there is a balance between the economic factors of supply and demand. We call this healthful condition "stability."

We, therefore, are vitally concerned with the stability of labor. We are acutely sensitive to factors and conditions that affect the stability of labor. For if labor loses any considerable degree of stability we suffer, and what hurts us in the electrical contracting industry has a great impact upon electrical living and electrified production—consequently upon the public.

It is in behalf of protecting and furthering conditions which make toward the stability of our labor that I appear on this program of the American Federation of Labor.

30 Years of Cooperation

For almost 30 years, my organization, the National Electrical Contractors Association, has cooperated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the A. F. of L. In the pulsating economic readjustments that followed World War I—very similar to those of today—farsighted men in the electrical contracting industry—both employer and employee—looked upon the chaotic conditions of the time. These practical men forged an instrument out of their hard experience in industry; experience that had taught them that strikes were not the way to settle labor disputes. This instrumentality was the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry. It was and is today a system of voluntary arbitration functioning, under the

(First of two articles)

THE labor movement still has no more eloquent speaker than Frank Keyes Foster. Three thousand years ago Homer said in his *Odyssey*, "Surely the dead do not altogether die," and the truth of this statement is evident in the fact that today the influence of Frank Foster is alive in the labor movement, whether we are aware of it or not. It is time that we put together some of the things which he worked to incorporate in the early labor unions and again let the sun shine on his brilliance.

Foster, born in 1854, was a printer in Cambridge, Mass., and a member of the International Typographical Union, an organization of 13,000 members in those days. "He was a real student, a deep thinker and a true unionist," former secretary of the A. F. of L., Secretary Emeritus Frank Morrison recalls, and did not hesitate to add, "Yes, whatever Foster had to say was all right."

Early Interest in Labor

Foster took a very active part in the labor movement in Boston, and he was an influential figure for a while in the Knights of Labor. In 1882 when delegates were chosen to attend the second congress of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, Frank Foster was appointed to represent the International Typographical Union. He took a leading part in the work of the convention and he served as secretary to the Legislative Committee—the nucleus of the infant Federation.

Although Samuel Gompers, Foster and many other trade unionists felt deeply the need of a national trade union federation, the exact nature and extent of its activity was indistinct in their minds. The most obvious benefits to be derived seemed to be, increased organization in all spheres of labor; numerical strength to exercise influence on state and national legislatures; and ability to assist one another in times of crisis through a combination of resources.

First Aims of Federation

The platform of the Federation concerned itself exclusively with the labor movement's legislative aims and it conceived of itself as primarily organized to accomplish these ends.

The first meeting of the Federation was held the previous year in Pittsburgh where many members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were in attendance. Their president, Mr. John Jarrett, felt that it was essential to the security of the steel industry that it be protected by high tariffs, and he was influential in having incorporated in the Federation's platform the following statement,

"That we recommend to the Congress of the United States the adoption of such laws as shall give to every American industry full protection from the cheap labor of foreign countries."

To the second meeting, the steel workers sent no delegation, and Foster delivered a paper which he had prepared on the subject of free trade. His point was that the question of tariffs among union members was far too controversial a subject on which to adopt an official policy. He was personally a free-trader and tried to show in his speech how tariffs actually tended to decrease rather than increase wages.

Beside Gompers Worked

A POET and THINKER

Frank K. Foster established national reputation as defender of labor's rights. Confounded anti-labor scholars

He was successful in persuading the convention to eliminate the clause—an act which greatly aroused the ire of the steel workers who immediately withdrew from the Federation.

Foster was an early advocate of employer's liability and at this convention he introduced a resolution recommending Congressional legislation in the subject.

Refuses Office

He was elected secretary before the convention adjourned, but he declined, stating that since other officers were from the typographical union, his craft would be unduly represented.

He was again a delegate in 1883 from the Boston Central Trades and Labor Union when the Federation met in New York City. At this session he was elected secretary of the Federation for a second time and was appointed to a committee to revise the plan for organization. He drafted an appeal to the working girls and women of the country, encouraging them to organize, and stressing the principal of equal pay for equal work.

Sympathy for the Workers

In it he described how he had worked to organize the mill operatives in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. His sympathy for them was keen for their conditions were extremely unwholesome, their hours were long and their wages poor. Many of the workers were young boys and girls whom it distressed him to see uneducated, poverty-stricken, and overworked. He met with, and appealed to state representatives and other government officials to secure in Rhode Island 10-hour legislation which would constitute a beginning toward alleviating the mill operatives' distress.

Desire for Strong Federation

His secretary's report to the 1884 convention reveals his burning enthusiasm for a strong federation of trade unions. He felt it was the hope of the labor movement. On the condition of labor he stated:

"It is well, in the first place, for us to recognize the fact that the labor movement in this country is largely in a tentative stage. No well defined, scientific and systematic basis of organization prevails. Each trade is groping blindly after results, with more or less defective machinery and imperfect perception of methods and issues. With a few notable exceptions, our labor societies have yet to withstand a period of storm and stress. Low dues, partial organization and neglect of business principles

have hitherto proven insuperable obstacles to the full measure of success."

But Foster thought that "a spirit of organization was abroad in the land" and that significant advances were soon coming if proper methods were utilized.

He recommended state organizers who would be representatives of the Federation—legislative committee members, and members of national and international unions represented in the Federation, assigned to states not sending delegates to the Federation's congress. He also thought that each state should have a committee of trade union officers to formulate and press for the necessary state labor legislation.

Wages and Hours First

He urged that the unions devote themselves to securing, first and foremost, increased wages and shorter hours. The need for these for the very success of the labor movement was obvious: without shorter working periods little time was available for union activity; and without higher wages substantial enough dues could not be paid to support the work and workers who were necessary for an expanding union, nor could the locals withstand a struggle if there were no funds to finance strikes. These reasons are, of course, incidental to the effort of labor to secure a more favorable position, but conditions were such that they are not unimportant.

Politics and Union Activity

There was a great tendency in those days for some union members, particularly those who were convinced socialists, to attempt to confuse party politics with trade union activity. Foster fought beside Gompers in his insistence on confining the scope of union activity to appropriate and legitimate subjects.

For instance, at the 1883 convention a resolution was proposed to demand of Congress the establishment of a postal-telegraph system to force competition upon the monopoly held by Western Union. The majority of the convention was in favor of this measure, but Foster thought that this was not a question to be passed on by trade union organizations.

His concept of unionism was a practical one and although he was an idealist and perhaps something of a mystic, he was first concerned with affecting the situation at hand. In an article which he contributed to the liberal publication, the *Forum*, in 1898 entitled "The Condition of the American Working Class" he said:

"In emphasizing the importance of the short-hour movement, as a means to the betterment of the condition of the laborer, there is no intention of submitting it as a panacea for all industrial ills. . . . The entire trade union movement is a practical movement. It deals with society as it is, not as it may become under some hypothetical scheme of social regeneration. From

Plato's "Republic" to the latest colonization plan of the social democracy, the world has not wanted for dreamers—and some of their dreams have come to pass. But since the Israelites passed dry-shod through the Red Sea, few other short cuts to the Promised Land have been opened for public travel. The suspicion is fairly well confirmed that the age of miracles has passed and, without a miracle, plans for social betterment must take into full account the limitations of human nature, in order to avoid speedy wreckage."

Advocated Research

Foster, while he was secretary, tried to keep statistics on the number of strikes which occurred that year, what they concerned, which unions waged them and how they were resolved. He had little cooperation, however, and finally gave up the attempt to do it singlehanded. He advocated keeping records and statistics to all the union officials and wanted to have each Federation officer supplied uniform blanks for that purpose.

While working to have 10-hour legislation passed in New England, he wrote to the chairmen of the political parties of both the Republicans and Democrats to find out where they stood on the issue. Neither of the parties declared itself. This by no means was the limit of his efforts. He recommended with vigor that on May 1, 1886 the unionists throughout the country stage a general strike for the eight-hour day. As we have noted above, Foster was a man of action. He was thoroughly convinced that the working man's betterment lay in his own hands and was a question of united action. He did not intend that labor wait for legislation to accomplish its ends. He probably knew that laws are often confirmations of a *fait accompli* rather than the means by which a desired goal is attained.

Knights Fail in General Strike

The strike was planned and word sent to employers as well as trade unions. The federation members expected the cooperation of the Order of the Knights of Labor in carrying out their general strike, and they submitted their program to the Knights' executive board. At a Knights' convention held prior to May 1, 1886 a proposal was introduced to cooperate fully with the trade union organization's plan. The final resolution adopted, however, was a watered-down approval and at the crisis the Knights remained aloof, to the embarrassment, chagrin, and horror of the Federation.

One of the most vitriolic of the critics at their failure was Frank Foster. In his books "The Path I Trod" and "Thirty Years of Labor," T. V. Powderly, the executive head of the Knights, remarked on Foster's condemnation. In the former book Powderly declared himself helpless against the action of the order's general assembly and bowed himself out of the picture in favor of the convention. In "Thirty Years of Labor" he said that he had considered the plan rash and immature; that the Federation had not sought the Knights' cooperation properly and that he had been forced to warn his followers against such injudicious action.

The importance of the backing of the Knights of Labor lay in the fact that at that time the order was numerically stronger than the Federation. Events proved that it



Faneuil Hall, Boston, cradle of liberty, where Foster struck great blows for unionism.

was basically weaker, though, and whatever the merits of its failure to back the Federation, Foster was not convinced of them and he was among the leaders who led a revolt away from the order the following year. Some of the hard lessons which the organizers of the strike learned were (1) to depend only upon the unionists for loyalty to the trade union movement and (2) to act with greater secrecy with regard to plans of force to accomplish a specific end.

Legislative Aims

Since the Federation was formed as an organization for advancing labor's legislative aims, happenings in Washington were of particular interest to Foster. As secretary in 1884 he reported that it was very encouraging to their interests that a labor committee had been appointed in Congress. He said that Federation representatives had appeared before it urging a national bureau of labor statistics, a national eight-hour law, Senator James Z. George's employer's liability act, and the Foran bill prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under contract.

His conclusion during his year as secretary of the Federation on the matter of unification of the unions was the following:

"It appears to me that the radical differences in the views of different societies preclude the idea of unification excepting among the genuine unions. Progressive trade unionism will furnish a broad and enduring basis for societies desiring practical leaguering together. The forward movement must of necessity follow the trade line, both on account of its greater feasibility and the economic soundness of the course."

In 1883, 14 French delegates of the Socialist-Workingmen's League of France were sent to America on a good-will mission. They were interested in promoting an international affiliation of trade unions and were themselves members of mechanical arts unions. Foster met and entertained them in Boston. He found himself in sympathy with their views and felt that such an organization as they proposed would contribute to world peace and labor progress. He urged

the Federation of Trade Unions to continue the correspondence with these labor representatives which he had begun as secretary, and to support their proposal for a workingman's exposition in Paris.

Officers Worked Gratis

The officers of the Federation were not in those days full-time paid officials as we have today. They were often not reimbursed for their expenses even, and they attempted to do the work of the central office while they carried on their local labor activities and worked at their trades to earn a living. Under these handicaps it is surprising that they were able to accomplish as much as they did. Foster felt the need of full-time officials and advocated that the Federation make provisions for their support, as well as that of a staff to assist them. He commented that, "The clerical work of the office is something which must be experienced to be appreciated."

Foster was not present at the convention of 1886 when the American Federation of Labor came into existence, in spite of the fact that he had been one of the strongest supporters of the movement. The next one which he attended after 1883 was in Boston six years later. He was on the welcoming committee at the opening of the convention and delivered a speech along with the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, and Samuel Gompers. At this convention the A. F. of L. was showing signs of being a real success. There were 74 delegates representing 53 organizations and 600,000 members in good standing.

That year Foster came as a delegate of the Massachusetts state branch of the A. F. of L. By this time the work of the convention was done largely in committees and except on a few outstanding occasions several years later, fewer debates were indulged in on basic union issues than in former days. Foster was appointed to several committees, notably one to draft a paper stating the A. F. of L.'s attitude toward the Knights of Labor.

The report, though undoubtedly collectively
(Continued on page 291)

Wisconsin U. Offers New WORKERS' Course

THE University of Wisconsin, Madison, has perhaps the longest and most distinguished record of workers' education in America. It enters its 23rd year this year. No doubt the pioneer in workers' education, Professor John R. Commons, had a great deal to do with the establishment of workers' classes at Madison. Some unions make a practice of holding annual institutes at this seat of learning. Madison lies upon the shores of two beautiful Wisconsin lakes, and offers an ideal environment and climate for a summer school.

New Course for Leaders

A new course is appearing in the curriculum of the university this year. This is the six-week training course to aid in the development of trained men and women, capable of setting up and directing workers' education programs either locally or on a wider scale. The training course has been initiated to meet a need for such training due to the widespread interest in workers' education. This course is really intended to train teachers and leaders in conferences and institutes. The curriculum at Madison this summer includes the following subjects which offer widespread comprehensive training:

- Economics of Full Employment
- Labor Legislation
- Collective Bargaining
- Grievance Procedures
- Trade Unionism
- Industrial Psychology
- Techniques in Workers Education
- Our Industrial Society, Its Evolution and Trends
- Job Evaluation and Time Study
- Public Speaking
- Parliamentary Procedure
- Union Administration
- Labor History
- Cooperatives
- Visual Aids—Movies, Film Strips
- Labor Journalism
- Radio Techniques
- Recreation, Music and Dramatics
- Consumer Projects
- Program Planning
- Teaching Methods and Psychology
- Philosophy of Workers Education
- Counselling
- Community Relations
- Labor Economics
- Library Materials and Methods

The long series of institutes starts as early as June 8 and runs this year two weeks longer than usual to September 13, thus using the campus at full tilt almost as efficiently as during the winter months.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees—June 8-21.

International Association of Public Service Employees—June 8-21.

Textile Workers Union of America-CIO—June 22-July 5.

University having longest record of workers' classes expands curriculum

American Federation of Hosiery Workers-CIO—June 22-July 5.

Retail, Warehouse and Department Store Employees Union-CIO—June 22-July 5.

General Institute—July 6-19.

Industrial Relations Institute for Church Leaders—July 6-19.

Labor-Co-op Institute—July 6-19.

United Steelworkers of America-CIO—July 20-August 2.

United Auto Workers-AFL Job Analysis and Time Study Institute—August 3-16.

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union—August 3-16.

American Federation of Teachers—August 3-16.

Union Business Representatives Institute—August 3-16.

United Auto Workers-AFL Job Analysis and Time Study Institute—August 17-30.

United Auto Workers-AFL General Institute—August 17-30.

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America—August 31-September 13.



This scene in Madison, Wisconsin, suggests one reason why summer schools for workers are popular at University of Wisconsin.

Workers' Education Training Course—June 22-August 2.

The trained leadership in the faculty at Madison with a wide experience always provides recreation and entertainment during the courses. There is a chance for all kinds of sports, including sailing, and there are special lectures, theatres, and musical events.

Living Is Reasonable and Good

The workers are housed in beautiful dormitories and fraternity houses. The cost is reasonable. E. E. Schwarztrauber is the director of the course.

The notice of the school presents the following facts about opportunities for play:

All too often, workers who wish to attend summer institutes are confronted with the difficult decision of whether or not to sacrifice their vacation in order to do so. Students in the summer institutes at the School for Workers are in the fortunate position of being able to avoid this dilemma. They can have their cake and eat it, too, for it is possible to combine educational opportunities that are second to none with recreation and relaxation in many respects equal to a typical summer resort vacation.

Vacation Spot

Among college students, the summer session at the University of Wisconsin is one of the most popular in the country, not only because of the high academic standing which the university holds among higher educational institutions, but also because the students may, without leaving the campus, enjoy every outdoor activity ordinarily associated with a summer vacation. It is not unusual to see students dash directly from the classrooms or from their dormitories to the lake for a cool dip, a brisk dash before the breeze in a sailboat or a leisurely canoe picnic trip somewhere along the 25 miles of Lake Mendota shoreline, or along the Yahara River, connecting Madison's four lakes.

Likewise, the School for Workers summer institutes have become exceedingly popular, not only because of the high standards of educational service but also because of the many-sided and varied activities provided for recreation and relaxation that are sponsored and encouraged by the school. A full-time recreational director is responsible for seeing to it that all students have an opportunity for healthful outdoor activity and relaxation. Picnics, diamondball, volleyball, tennis, golf, swimming, boating, canoeing, launch trips, and sight-seeing trips are a part of the daily program. With classes finished by two or two-thirty, the entire afternoon and evening are available for participation in these activities, or for just plain loafing—whatever the student may desire.

Evening discussions, forums, social and folk-dancing and other recreation all help to fill out the day.

Sights to See

Madison and the surrounding area is famous for beautiful scenery and affords unbounded opportunity for sight-seeing. The famous Wisconsin Dells, within 50 miles, jewel-like Devil's Lake, deep in its rocky setting, the butte country of central Wisconsin with some of the most beautiful rock

(Continued on page 292)

LABOR BILL *Is Up* to President Truman

AN HISTORIC moment has arrived in the affairs of the republic. The so-called labor bill has been passed by both Houses of Congress and is now lying on the President's desk awaiting his signature, or his veto.

There are vast inconsistencies in the bill. Newspapers who have generally backed Congress on this act have tried to mitigate the stern restrictive measures, but the fact remains that the Congress which had won an election on the free enterprise slogan has made the first order of its business, restrictions on a great segment of the population. There is little doubt, too, about the fact that the bill was conceived and drawn and pushed by the National Association of Manufacturers, the long-time foe of labor unions and the hypocritical exponent of the free enterprise philosophy. The fact is, too, that the drive against labor in the Congress has been artfully made to look as though the bill is a liberal measure to restrict monopoly. Labor has no monopoly on manpower. All kinds of labor organizations operate as do a large group of non-union workers in the country and the whole question of labor monopoly is a myth. The fact is, monopolies that are behind the bill utilize it to cover up their own greatly increasing power of monopoly. It is expected that the Congress will vote the railroads an exemption from the Sherman Anti-Trust laws. So monopoly is going to be the law of the land as far as business goes, and labor is to be scattered in small units if possible and kept down by edicts. Such a program smells to high heaven and verges on fascism. No amount of explaining by newspapers can disguise these facts. For the first time, a representative minority has been able to pass laws for a large group of people numbering perhaps 45 million people in this country.

Public Law for Private Gains

One of the editors of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" comments:

"No person has ever pointed out with more exactness the effects of a mistaken commercial policy, the invariable reaction from a course of legislation which does not commend itself to the moral sense of a nation, and the mischievous consequences which ensue when a public law gives its sanction to private selfishness."

There are undoubtedly sleepers in the bill. This innocent looking bill "for the benefit of labor" restricts the freedom of the press. Senator Taft has admitted on the floor of the Senate under questioning that if *Labor*, the organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods, should send free papers into any political district, *Labor* would be violating the terms of the Taft-Hartley labor bill. Every paper must be paid for. This, of course, is nothing more than an effort of the representatives of big business to cripple the labor opposition at election time. Taft even admitted

Newspapers generally back Congress on bill. Sleepers in bill. Political dynamite

that it would keep labor from buying time on the radio or any speaker advocating a political candidate.

Bill Alters NLRA

The bill does not say so, but it changes the whole National Labor Relations Act. A practically new labor relations board is created. The board's functions are divided into two—investigatory and judicial. The bill, however, can be used to greatly limit

(Continued on page 292)



HE WONDERES !

Much Discussed Speech of Tracy in Full

One week before President Truman reached his decision on the Taft-Hartley bill, Dan W. Tracy spoke to a great audience over a national hook-up on Columbia Broadcasting System. The subject of the address was "Labor Requests Veto." The address attracted wide attention.

THESE remarks are addressed to union and non-union members, and to American citizens of good will everywhere.

Because my time is limited, I must be direct, even blunt.

Here Are the Facts

First, a few facts:

(1) The Taft-Hartley bill was written, framed and introduced by the enemies of labor—the long-time traditional enemies of labor. While it purports to bring about sound labor-management relations, it is really founded on hate, vindictiveness and bitterness. Labor did not cooperate in its writing, nor was labor asked to. The bill sets its seal upon class war. For the first time in American history, the principles of class war are written into law.

(2) This bill is not founded on experience, nor is it the work of men who would improve labor relations. Such experts as Senator Wayne Morse, who had long experience during the war with labor relations cases, were ignored, even flouted, by the wilful bourbons. The bill is the work of corporation lawyers in and out of the Congress—and the lobbies they serve. It is badly drawn. It is hypocritical, and it is coercive, as I shall show.

(3) This bill smells of collusion. It is a product of a Republican-Democrat coalition—party men who daily go through shadow-

boxing in public against each other, but gleefully join hands in private. These "republicrats" believe that labor exists for the sole convenience of employers, that labor is a commodity, to be bought over the counter like potatoes, or oysters. It violates the fundamental American tenet of the dignity of the lowliest American citizen.

How Our Enemies Work

Now, let's see how these enemies of labor operated.

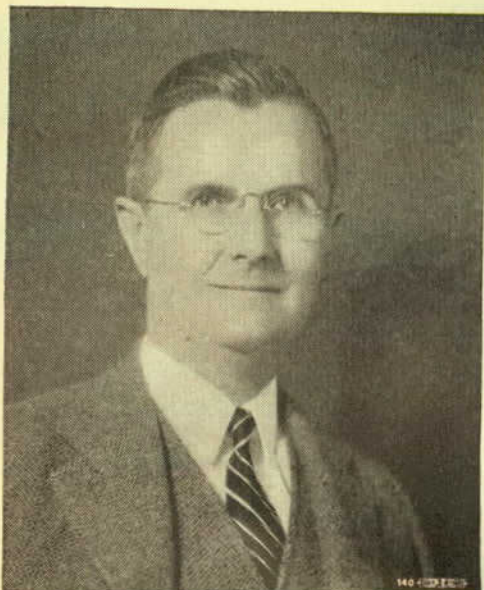
Representative Hartley gathered his cohorts in the House around him, and drew up a hate bill-of-goods. His efforts were advertised widely as extreme, and unworthy. Then Senator Taft in the Senate took over in his usual bland, dictatorial way, outraging the judicial tradition of his illustrious father and the social tradition of his noted brother, and presented his hate bill-of-goods. But his efforts were widely advertised as mild and worthy. The two bills went to conference; and then, ladies and gentlemen, we really found out what it was all about. The conference bill was worse than either of the original bills, and I will show you why.

It invades the right of free speech and a free press to workers, guaranteed to everybody by the United States Constitution.

It seeks to throw a gulf between labor leadership and labor membership.

It creates a field-day for lawyers, and lays labor unions open to law-suits on the slightest pretext. Under it damage suits without merit can be brought, materially weakening the union treasury.

(Continued on page 292)



LAURENCE W. DAVIS

Executive secretary-treasurer, National Electrical Benefit Fund

IN LESS than a month's time since May 5 the National Electrical Benefit Fund, a new venture in cooperation between employers and the union, has established 50 local employees benefit boards and gotten the vast national enterprise under way. Each of the area boards is composed of three representatives of local unions, three representatives of the respective chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association, and one outstanding representative of the public.

First Meeting of Board

The first meeting of the new board was held in Washington on March 15. This board designated May 5 as the first collection date. The board set up an executive committee which in turn nominated Laurence W. Davis as executive secretary-treasurer of the National Electrical Benefit Fund. Mr. Davis has established headquarters in the Lee Sheraton Hotel in Washington, and has been busy setting up the area boards in cooperation with the employers and the union. The whole enterprise was the result of an agreement signed last September between NECA and IBEW, establishing the employees benefit fund which provided for a one percent assessment on the payroll for all employees in the construction and allied branches of the industry to augment the pension fund already established by the union over a period of years.

Situation Gratifying

D. W. Tracy, International president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is vice chairman of the national board. Mr. Tracy said:

"I am very much gratified at the progress made in so short a time in the direction of establishing a permanent industry welfare fund. I urge all local unions that have not already set up their local area boards to cooperate with local chapters of NECA in setting up qualified boards because this enterprise is of such importance to the industry and to the union."

Mr. Davis, the executive secretary-treas-

Employees Benefit

FUND Gets Good Start

Fifty area boards have been already established. Local unions cooperate well

urer, also has expressed satisfaction in the progress made. Mr. Davis gave the following statement to the JOURNAL:

"The progress during the first month of operation of the National Electrical Benefit Fund has exceeded our anticipations. Forty-seven local Employees Benefit Boards have been established out of a total of 60 which will shortly cover the entire country. Each of these boards is composed of three representatives of the local unions in the area assigned to the board, three representatives of the respective NECA chapter, and one outstanding representative of the public.

"With few exceptions, the cooperation of both local unions and the electrical contractors has been readily obtained. It was anticipated that there would be many problems to be solved, but the splendid spirit of cooperation from both labor unions and the contractors is bringing about a ready solution to these problems. In most cases there has been no difficulty in obtaining mutual agreement between the local unions and the NECA chapters in either amending their collective bargaining labor agreements by mutual consent, or entering into supplementary agreements to their existing contracts to provide that all electrical contractors who employ members of the

Brotherhood shall pay through their local Employees Benefit Board 1 percent of their gross labor payrolls to augment the Pension Benefit Fund of the Brotherhood as provided in the Employees Benefit Agreement.

"The sound economic and social benefits which will result from this contribution of the electrical contractors to the Pension Benefit Fund of the Brotherhood has been recognized not only by the industry and by private customers of electrical contractors, but it is also receiving the approval of Government agencies. The Office of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department has advised the National Electrical Contractors Association that when it is shown that a contractor is a member of NECA, or is an electrical contractor as defined in the Employees Benefit Agreement, and regularly contributes to the National Electrical Benefit Fund in the course of its regular established business, approval of the 1 percent assessment upon gross labor payrolls on "cost plus-fixed fee" projects for the Corps of Engineers will be granted by their office.

"The benefits to be derived through the close working together of representatives of the local unions and the NECA chapters which constitute the personnel of the local Employees Benefit Boards will result in a by-product of closer and harmonious labor-management relations and goodwill that will be even more valuable to the industry and the public than the financial benefits accruing from the National Electrical Benefit Fund."



Fifteenth Street Northwest, Washington, centre of electrical welfare activities

National Employees Benefit Board

The full personnel of the national board is as follows:

Representing the Public

Edwin E. Witte
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Representing the National Electrical Contractors Association

E. C. Carlson, Chairman
Youngstown, Ohio
A. Lincoln Bush
New York, New York
W. Edward Frazer
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
D. B. Clayton
Birmingham, Alabama
J. Norman Pierce
Chicago, Illinois
L. T. Allen
Tulsa, Oklahoma
T. L. Rosenberg
Oakland, California

Representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

D. W. Tracy, Vice-Chairman
Washington, D. C.
G. M. Bugniet
Washington, D. C.
Charles M. Paulsen
Chicago, Illinois
H. H. Broach
Chicago, Illinois
C. E. Caffrey
Springfield, Massachusetts
Charles J. Foeht
San Francisco, California
C. R. Carle
Shreveport, Louisiana

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL BENEFIT FUND

National Headquarters
Suite 200, Sheraton Hotel
Washington 5, D. C.

Laurence W. Davis
Executive Secretary
and Treasurer
William J. Walsh, Jr.
Assistant to the
Executive Secretary

LOCAL EMPLOYEES BENEFIT BOARDS

ALABAMA

Birmingham Employees Benefit Board
401 Chamber of Commerce Building
Birmingham, Alabama
Ben R. Scarbrough, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Thomas Woodford
Carl L. Teal
Milton B. Bagby
Public Member
H. S. Whisler

IBEW Members
Benjamin F. Reeves
Edward T. Norwood
Joe W. Andrews

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento Valley Employees Benefit Board
1010 25th Street
Sacramento 16, California
W. H. Welsh, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Frank R. Merwin
Jack Gray
James Newmarch
Public Member
G. A. Castle

IBEW Members
William E. Durst
W. F. Rose
Charles H. Crawford

San Diego County Employees Benefit Board

1346 E Street
San Diego 2, California
Harry E. Lemon, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Norman D. Ferguson
Eugene Bechtall
Al Eddy
Public Member
Lee B. Cusick

IBEW Members
M. L. Ratcliff
D. V. Jewett
Gene Heiss

San Joaquin County Employees Benefit Board

Room 217 Elks Building
Stockton 1, California
E. H. Grogan, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
R. A. Nicely
William V. Kelly
Silas E. Stites
Public Member
John M. Eond

IBEW Members
Morrell L. Krell
A. H. Patterson
J. F. McDonald

Northern California Employees Benefit Board

610 16th St., Room 204
Oakland 12, California
R. V. Carey, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
A. C. Weber
J. C. Brumback
Wilbur Parsons
Public Member
Hon. Judge Chris B. Fox

IBEW Members
S. E. Rockwell
J. A. Giovannini
Paul W. Yochem

Southern California Employees Benefit Board

234 Wilson Building
132 West First Street
Los Angeles 12, California
Warren Penn, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Richard E. Arbogast
Sidney P. Hill
J. B. Shamel
Public Member
A. H. Gудie

IBEW Members
George E. Ellicott
Jesse A. Simonson
J. Gromme

COLORADO

Rocky Mountain Employees Benefit Board

217 Boston Building
Denver 2, Colorado
Donald M. Larson, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
E. S. Hawkins, Sr.
Albert Zito
N. R. Mendenhall
Public Member
John Garvin

IBEW Members
Earl Hagland
F. L. Haines
Nick Lillo

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington Employees Benefit Board
910 17th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Harry W. Kellams, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
A. Hermann Wilson
E. C. Ernst
J. T. Kirchner
Public Member
Frank W. Lee

IBEW Members
Joseph I. Creager
C. F. Preller
J. B. Roche

GEORGIA

Atlanta Employees Benefit Board

318 Peters Bldg.
7 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia
W. Reid Puckett, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
J. T. McLendon
B. K. Laney
C. J. Kunsman
Public Member
Arle M. Hitt

IBEW Members
W. F. Baker
E. F. Wise
E. W. Collier

ILLINOIS

Chicago and Cook County Employees Benefit Board

228 N. LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois
J. Walter Collins, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
J. N. Pierce
J. M. Hoffman
Public Member
(Electrical Insurance Trustees)

IBEW Members
M. J. Kennedy
N. N. Blumenthal

Illinois Employees Benefit Board

1123 First National Bank Building
Peoria, Illinois
Jack G. Krider, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Glen Durham
E. C. Leverenz
Lloyd Gerstenberger
Public Member
Edward Martin

IBEW Members
Kyle Erwin
A. C. Kohli
Karl Bitschenhauer

Quad Cities Employees Benefit Board

501 Cleveland Building
Rock Island, Illinois
Herbert P. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
George H. Edwards
Hiram M. Heysinger
William J. McNealy
Public Member
William F. Hansgen

IBEW Members
C. D. Case
Warren E. Duffin
Jasper E. Wood

INDIANA

Southern Indiana Employees Benefit Board
813 Pennsylvania Street
Evansville 10, Indiana
K. B. McQueen, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Ed Lycan
Clay Harris
Dan Heilman
Public Member
H. R. Henderson

IBEW Members
Richard McGregor
Elbert Stockfleth
Delmar Kallenbach

North Central Indiana Employees Benefit Board

309 N. Illinois Street
Indianapolis, Indiana
Harry W. Dragoo II, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
O. F. Wadleigh
Charles D. Hills
Robert O. Locke
Public Member
Harry B. Dynes

IBEW Members
Roy Creasey
Samuel L. Asire
William J. Avery

Lake Counties Indiana Employees Benefit Board

602 Yale Building
Hammond, Indiana
P. L. O'Brien, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Leon J. Granger
Arthur St. Arnaud
Jack Sendak
Public Member
Robert E. Sendak

IBEW Members
William H. McMurray
William Hoch
G. G. Howell

KANSAS

Kansas Employees Benefit Board

416 Central Building
Topeka, Kansas
Charles W. Paige, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
John W. Jenner
Arthur Tucker
Perry Maeder
Public Member
William J. Wertz

IBEW Members
C. E. Gustafson
Warren Morris
Charles A. Upson

KENTUCKY

Central Kentucky Employees Benefit Board

425 West High Street
Lexington, Kentucky
Clifford Finch, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
William Hepburn
Wallace Montgomery
S. L. Cutter
Public Member
Dr. E. G. Trimble

IBEW Members
Elmer Courtney
J. A. Wood
W. M. Stallard

Louisville Employees Benefit Board

633 S. 5th Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky
J. C. Snyder, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
John Link
G. T. Thirlwell
F. J. Markel
Public Member
L. C. Willis

IBEW Members
H. H. Hudson
E. A. Hoffman
W. W. Taylor

LOUISIANA

Ark-La-Tex Employees Benefit Board

P. O. Box 1210
Shreveport, Louisiana
G. A. Burton, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Henry E. Cahn
Charles Serwich
Walter Bains
Public Member
Ralph L. Leaderbrand

IBEW Members
Allen B. Hickman
Stanton W. Thomas
R. L. Meeks

South Louisiana Employees Benefit Board

307 Balter Building
New Orleans, Louisiana
Rudolph Viener, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
C. W. Nussbaum
H. L. Muller
Charles W. Cox
Public Member
Harold W. Mischler

IBEW Members
S. G. Dobson
D. S. Ingram
T. K. Stitzlein

MASSACHUSETTS

Greater Boston Employees Benefit Board

212 Essex Street, Room 806
Boston 11, Massachusetts
Joseph A. Libbon, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Abraham J. Wolfe
Harland R. Priestley
Edward B. MacFarlane
Public Member
Arthur G. McVey

IBEW Members
John A. Gilmour
John F. Queeney
Joseph A. Slattery

MICHIGAN

Detroit Employees Benefit Board

Hotel Book Cadillac, Room 616
Detroit 31, Michigan
Carl J. Schoeninger, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Verne B. Hamill
R. Douglas Shaw
Roy C. Spaulding
Public Member
Patrick V. McNamara
(Continued on page 290)

IBEW Members
Frank C. Riley
Bob Burke
Edward T. McCarthy

Honolulu Electricians Build Great New Hospital

By CHARLES H. MAURER, L. U. No. 1186

MEMBERS of Local Union 1186 are employed on all of the islands of the Western Pacific, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippine Islands, but the largest job going on is the New Tripler Hospital in Honolulu.

The job is about 60 percent complete, and is designed to be one of the most up-to-date hospital plants in the world. The project was first started by the Army Engineers in early 1944, but was taken over by Morrison and Knudsen, Peter Kiewit Sons' Inc., on July 1, 1946. The electrical contractor on the job is Hatzel and Buehler of New York. There has been an average of about 150 electricians employed on the job. The main hospital building is 13 stories high, and is joined by corridors to four other buildings and is surrounded by a number of outlying buildings, namely: nurses quarters, pump house, fire house, warehouse and commissary, motor pool, etc. These buildings are now in various stages of completion, and from Red Hill

Tripler General Hospital goes up on far Pacific island. L. U. No. 1186 has great working area

they look like a wide expanse of structures nestled together around the dominating 13-story main hospital building.

There are approximately 1,600 men of all trades employed. Electricians from nearly every state in the Union are employed, or have been employed during the construction. Local Union 1186 has played a prominent part in organizing this project, and this was no small endeavor because under the Army Engineers the men were Civil Service Employees. All of the employees were taken over by the general contractors, and there was a clause in the contract with the Army to protect the men employed, regardless of whether or not they were union mem-

bers. All men are now recruited through the unions, and the job is 100 percent organized.

The enclosed picture shows only the men employed as electricians in the main building. The men standing are the supervisory force of Hatzel and Buehler and include several old timers from Local 3 of New York City.

Our local union, as stated before, has men employed on other projects, but since we are unable to furnish sufficient men to man the operation, the contractors are recruiting men through the mainland locals. Anyone travelling this way should bring their traveller with them. If the member is headed for the Marianas Islands, Philippines or Okinawa, his ship may not stop in Honolulu, in which case the shop steward on the job will pick up the travellers. On all forward area jobs the only housing facilities are barracks, furnished by the contractor.

THE ATOM OF BROTHERLY LOVE

By R. E. HANCOCK, L. U. No. 624

Unionism is concerned with what we may term "the mighty atom of brotherly love."

We union members are entering the postwar era stronger in numbers and stronger financially than we were before the war. I suppose there is every reason for human complacency.

I cannot feel that times warrant any such
(Continued on page 289)



TRIPLER GENERAL HOSPITAL AND THE ELECTRICAL GANG!

A. F. of L. Strengthens Support of COOPERATIVES

"For cooperation is the opposite of dictatorship and of monopoly, of regimentation, of totalitarianism, of governmental control. Cooperation is, I am convinced, the basic hope of democracy."—Jerry Voorhis

THE abandonment of price controls with the resultant spiraling cost of living, has caused workers to turn in increasing numbers to consumers cooperation for economic salvation. They are recognizing that in order to control the quality and price of the goods they need for living they must combine their buying power in cooperatives just as they combine their labor power in unions to control their conditions of work. Grocery sales by cooperatives have more than doubled in the last two years. Cooperative housing projects are under way in Washington, D. C., New York, Dayton, Chicago and many other cities. This growing interest in cooperatives comes at a time when labor faces a growing concentration of power in the hands of powerful anti-union interests which makes the need for a strong consumer cooperative movement closely allied to organized labor more imperative than ever before.

Appointment Gives Impetus

The appointment of Arnold S. Zander, president of State, County and Municipal Employees Union of the American Federation of Labor, as chairman of the committee on consumer cooperatives of the American Federation of Labor will provide additional impetus to the creation of new cooperative enterprises by organized labor. Mr. Zander has long been active in the promotion of consumer cooperatives and has been a consistent advocate of closer cooperation between the consumer cooperatives' organizations and the labor movement. In a speech before the Cooperatives and Labor Conference on Organization which was held in Waukegan, Illinois, in March, 1945, Mr. Zander said: "I am interested in seeing every possible member of the trade union movement a member of cooperatives. In this way the union member will work out his buying problems in his cooperative and his job problems in his union."

"It is only through cooperative organization that the ordinary man can influence decisions on production and prices", Mr. Zander continued, "but I would not choose to have cooperative enterprises run by unions for union members only. This has been tried without success enough to recommend it. Though our movements have much in common it is still good administration to serve separate segments of our common interests in separate organizations." Mr. Zander went on to point out that "the history of the cooperative movement in this country and abroad includes many examples of outstanding success in opposing monopolies and cartels. Cooperatives have success-

President Green appoints Arnold Zander, chairman of committee on consumer cooperatives

fully broken down power of cartels in Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, many other European countries and the United States. Credit unions have broken down power of money lenders and cooperatives have reconciled high wages with full production at low prices. They have stretched the dollar and thus increased purchasing power of consumers."

This Movement Is Practical

Mr. Zander feels that the cooperative movement is a practical one. He has pointed out that "it has protected the workers as consumers in order to improve their living conditions. By organizing into consumer cooperatives we increase the purchasing power of individual consumers and protect them against exploitation. Both cooperatives and labor unions have as their objective the raising of the standard of living of the common people."

The committee on consumer cooperatives which Mr. Zander now heads was created as the result of action taken by the sixty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in New Orleans in November, 1944. At that time the report of the Executive Council discussed the growth of consumer cooperatives and recommended that the convention provide for a department of consumer cooperation within the Federation with a full time executive and the necessary staff so that information on consumer cooperatives can be collected and assistance given to central bodies and local unions interested in learning how to set up study groups and buying groups and how to manage consumer cooperatives. Because many of our organizations interested in consumer cooperatives know very little about them, it is essential to have some respon-

sible person at headquarters to direct them and to make sure that they follow the proper course. The Executive Council concluded by saying "the serious economic problems ahead of us call for close collaboration between the American Federation of Labor and the Cooperative League of the United States of America. These two great democratic movements are both working to raise living standards. They should go forward hand in hand and strengthen each other in this common effort. American workers will need consumer cooperatives as never before in the years ahead to build up their buying power and thus create jobs to stabilize employment and prevent price profiteering."

Work Now For Future

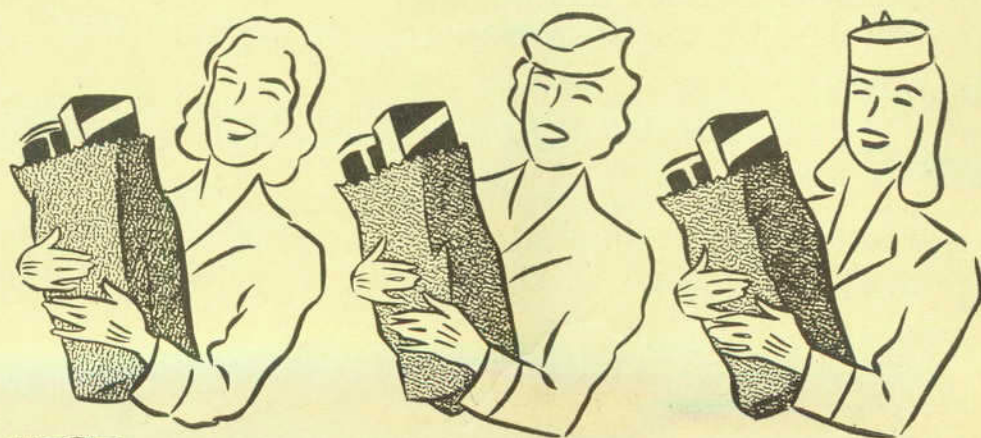
The committee on resolutions of the 1944 convention summarized the Executive Council's report as follows: "America's future is the work of the present. A partial glimpse of what that future can be is rendered by the Executive Council's excellent report on cooperatives. By indirection the council points out one of the most important functions of every organized worker in planning for his future and the future of the nation."

"The American Federation of Labor has always been vitally interested in securing a better and fuller life for the workers. It has constantly fought for a higher wage scale. At the same time it has encouraged the development of consumer cooperatives, thus endeavoring to give to its members a better quality of goods and services at a lower cost. Wisely the Federation has sought a just wage for production while demanding a just and reasonable price for quality goods and services."

Cooperatives Have Grown

The Executive Council report directed attention to the rapid growth of consumer cooperatives. It pointed out that consumer cooperatives in the United States owned more than 5,000 retail stores, that these retail stores have combined their buying power into cooperative wholesales in order to take advantage of the great price savings resulting from quantity buying through 24 of these regional cooperative wholesales. They maintain laboratories where they test and grade label goods to assure quality and are able to make advantageous bargains with manufacturers to supply them with quality goods at low prices. They have even

(Continued on page 291)



Cooperatives cut down costs to housewives.

JURISDICTION COMMITTEE MEETS

ITS CONCLUSIONS SUBMITTED TO A REFERENDUM, AS DIRECTED BY CONVENTION

Several proposals were made to the Brotherhood's San Francisco Convention, held last September, dealing with jurisdiction of work. The Convention directed that the question be handled as follows:

"The incoming President appoint a committee consisting of three members from each of the branches involved: inside men, outside men, and utility workers. This committee to meet and prepare a general jurisdictional definition covering the work of each of the three branches involved as outlined in the resolutions to change the present Constitution and set forth in the Law Committee's report on pages 23, 24, 25 and 26. The completed work of the committee to be referred to the Executive Council for submission to local unions in accord with the provisions of the Constitution. This matter shall be disposed of not later than July 31, 1947, same to be submitted to referendum."

Members of Committee

President Tracy appointed the following members of the Jurisdiction Committee:

Outside

K. K. Hill, L. U. 1249, Syracuse, New York
H. W. Newcombe, L. U. 125, Portland, Oregon
J. C. Masters, L. U. 39, Cleveland, Ohio

Inside

Tom Murray, L. U. 134, Chicago, Illinois
Cecil Shaw, L. U. 353, Toronto, Ontario
J. F. Queeney, L. U. 103, Boston, Massachusetts

Utilities

J. I. Nichols, L. U. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah
Arnold G. Kennedy, L. U. 84, Atlanta, Georgia
W. L. Morriss, L. U. 304, Topeka, Kansas

While all branches of our organization are not involved, such as manufacturing, radio and railroads, all local unions have the right under our law to vote on the recommendations of this committee.

Committee Begins its Work

The Committee met at International headquarters, Washington, D. C., beginning Monday, May 19, 1947. President Tracy opened the sessions, saying that each committee member had been appointed because of his experience and knowledge—and that he recognized the difficult task of the committee. In his desire to be helpful he suggested that H. H. Broach act as secretary for the committee.

The committee approved the selection of Broach. It also named J. F. Queeney (L. U. 103, Boston) as chairman. Before leaving the committee to its work, President Tracy stated the services of himself and his office would be available whenever called upon.

Declaration of Committee

The committee considered each proposal made to the convention dealing with jurisdiction. The committee agreed it had no thought or intention of recommending that any work or jurisdiction be taken away from one branch of our organization and given to another. The committee believes that each branch should continue to do the work it has been doing, in accord with what our Constitution now grants to each branch.

The committee believed its duty was to simplify and make clear the jurisdiction of each of the three branches involved—inside, outside and utility—without changing the work now covered under the jurisdiction of each. Peace now prevails throughout our Brotherhood and the committee did not propose to do anything to upset this.

All Differences Will Not End

So long as we have rivalry between individuals we will have rivalry between groups. Therefore, this committee has no thought that its recommendations, if adopted, will end all jurisdictional differences in this organization. Nor that its recommendations cover in detail all questions involved. Interpretations and decisions will still be necessary, no matter what is done. But the committee does believe its efforts to simplify and clarify will materially reduce misunderstandings and differences.

We must realize that our electrical industry has developed so rapidly, methods and processes have changed so quickly, new questions are constantly arising. So no one can devise words, draw exact lines or maps, to cover all situations in all localities. Therefore, to meet this condition the committee considered it absolutely necessary that our International President retain the authority to interpret and to decide such disputes as may arise, all his decisions being subject to appeal as provided for in our Constitution. We consider the Brotherhood most fortunate in long having the following clause in our Constitution:

"Keeping in mind progress for the I.B.E.W.—and that all electrical work be done by its members—it is impractical to classify or divide jurisdiction of work in every detail between the various branches in this organization to meet all situations in all localities. Therefore, the classifications and divisions outlined below, are necessarily of a general nature—and local unions whose jurisdiction with other local unions of the I.B.E.W.—or whose agreements—are harmonious and conducive to the progress of the I.B.E.W., shall not be disturbed. But when harmony and progress do not prevail—or when disputes arise—the I. P. shall determine what local union will do certain work or jobs, consistent with the progress and best interests of the I.B.E.W. in obtaining and controlling the work in question." (Art. XXVIII, Sec. 3.)

Approved by Executive Council

The International Executive Council has approved the recommendations of the Jurisdiction Committee. The recommendations, in the form of proposed Constitutional amendments, have been mailed to the local unions with a full explanation. The Committee unanimously urges adoption by the membership.

The Jurisdiction Committee realizes how easy it is for misunderstandings to arise on the matter now submitted for a vote—and that it is much easier for some of us to be more critical than correct. However, the committee has harmoniously, honestly and diligently tried to perform its duty and the matter now rests with the membership. For the first time in the history of our Brotherhood, our conclusions and recommendations on jurisdiction have been unanimous.

K. K. Hill
H. W. Newcombe
J. C. Masters
Tom Murray
Cecil Shaw
J. F. Queeney
J. I. Nichols
Arnold G. Kennedy
W. L. Morris



JURISDICTION COMMITTEE

(Left to right)—J. C. Masters, Cecil M. Shaw, Arnold G. Kennedy, K. K. Hill, J. F. Queeney, H. W. Newcombe, Tom Murray, W. L. Morris, J. I. Nichols.

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Washington, D. C., July, 1947

No. 7

Dictatorial Capitalism During the troubled two years following the second World War, there has been debate in this country about capitalism and its services to the underlying population. The apologists for capitalism have declared frequently that it is tied up with democracy, and that only under capitalism may you have democracy. The present anti-union Congress, however, has greatly disillusioned the underlying population about the virtues of democratic capitalism. The anti-labor Congress has performed like any other plutocratic oligarchy moving against the workers and the underprivileged. It seems, in view of these performances and the facts, that what we really have in America today is dictatorial capitalism. There are many signs that the Congress is friendly only to big business, monopolies and cartels, and to persons having incomes in excess of \$100,000 a year. The little man, the worker, the small consumer, has no voice in Congress with the majority, and the cards are loaded heavily against them. These matters are of grave import and point to a new, sharper, more widespread struggle than at any time in our history.

Depression When? Prices are so high, quality of goods is so low, people are weary and almost hopefully turn toward the promise of a depression, but the depression holds off primarily because employment holds up, and the demand for goods is so vast and constant.

A new strange theory has arisen as a result of this transitional condition. One group of economists comes forward and advocates the stabilization of the high prices. This, of course, means that everybody in the United States has his income reduced to about 40 percent, and that the standard of living will remain at a very low level in the richest country in the world. It is a curious theory, but it is inevitable that those who have benefited by the present situation want to keep the level of prices up and the flow of profits constant.

There are a lot of curious ideas abroad, too, as a result of the economic situation. The daily press and big business are doing their best to create the impression that labor caused the high prices. Housing for veterans is practically at a standstill. Automobiles are scarce, and they are being sold largely on the black market. There is a scarcity of necessities, and a great abundance of luxury goods. In fact, we live in a sick economy, and somehow the patient must get cured.

By-Elections The big brainy statesmen in the Congress pay no attention to by-elections. Three out of four interim elections since last November have all gone against the policies of the Congress. In Wisconsin, a Republican Congressman was elected by a majority of only 800 votes, when his predecessor last November had a majority of 29,000. In Denver, a so-called New Dealer was elected mayor of the city. In the State of Washington, another so-called New Dealer was defeated for Congress. Congressman Hartley, author of the notorious Hartley bill, has announced that he will not run for reelection in 1948. Joe Ball is receiving much discouragement at home, and it looks as though he cannot possibly be reelected in Minnesota. Yet Congress grinds merrily forward on its misguided course, pretending that it has a mandate from the people.

Waging Peace The longest period of peace in the world in the last century lay between 1870 and 1914, from the end of the Franco-Prussian war to the beginning of the first World War. Even so, in that period the United States fought a war with Spain, and England fought a war in Africa against the Boers. There was a disturbance between Japan and Russia in the East. In other words, the main business of mortals is waging war. This policy will never be reversed until men begin to talk about waging peace. Peace has to be planned for, guarded, waged, with all the intelligence, tolerance, and force that human beings can muster. Too readily human beings rattle the sabre and pull the pistol. Somehow the psychology must be reversed. Or else—

Lippmann on Deflation Walter Lippmann, the shrewd commentator, has this to say about deflation: "When we remember that during the war the Government inflated spending power by 35 to 50 billions each year, and that now it is deflating spending power at the rate of 13 billions, there can be little doubt that the main influence is deflationary, and that sooner or later we shall see its effects.

"These things are all very complicated but, as we look ahead to next winter it will be useful to bear these two great facts in mind. We have an export surplus of a billion dollars a month, which will come very near to being cut off entirely within a year unless new funds are provided. And we have in our Government finance a net drain on spending power of another billion dollars a month. If you add the two together, assuming that Congress refused to support Secretary Marshall's proposals, we shall be operating our economy with a deflation of about 25 billions a year acting upon prices, profits, and employment."

The Council The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry, which has just closed an important session in Washington, continues to attract world-wide attention. A representative of the Norwegian government in Washington called at the office of the Council and asked for literature describing how the Council functions. This representative is forwarding these exhibits to Norway. He explained that Nor-

way is losing faith in the strike as a method of settling disputes and is seeking a substitute for strike techniques. He believes that the Council on Industrial Relations offers a worthy precedent and example of how industries can settle their own problems by arbitration.

Employer Education The National Electrical Contractors Association has opened a unique school in Chicago this month for the training of its entire staff. This is significant because too often adults feel that they do not need education and are ashamed to admit that there is anything to learn in this amazing and rapidly changing world. Often workers take the position that they do not need any more training. As a matter of fact, the first distinction of the ignorant man is his belief that he knows all there is to know. The really learned man is humble. He admits that he knows very little in the face of the vast universe. In this generation, everybody needs training and retraining. The world has changed so rapidly, and is changing so rapidly, that schools, conferences, institutes, special courses should be the order of the day. Perhaps this is the impulse that is filling our colleges and universities to the roofs in every part of the country.

Devastation There were four suicides in one day in the City of Washington, and they continue. Not all of these could be traced, of course, directly to the devastation wrought by Congressional policies upon the working force in the Government bureaus, but several of them can. Thousands of young girls are stranded in Washington without jobs, and without money to go home. In the name of economy the privileged in the Congress have struck a devastating blow against good, faithful workers in the Government, and made no provision for their orderly passing out of one service into peacetime pursuits. Thus, the Congress has set an example for employers everywhere—an example we hope the employers won't emulate.

Cooperation Pays Cooperation between labor and management is the rule on the TVA. George F. Gant, general manager, has made this summary of what workers have been able to do for management:

"In 1942 one local cooperative committee, operating for about four months, received and handled 16 suggestions. During the next year (1943) 16 additional local committees were established, and 314 contributed suggestions were handled. There were 292, 455, and 473 suggestions handled in 1944-45-46, respectively, to reach a total from 1942 through 1946 of 1550. Of these 1550 suggestions, 1335 of them, or 86 percent, were accepted by the various committees and put into effect. To give some idea of the range of these 1550 suggestions, they may be classified as follows: Doing the job better, quicker, cheaper, easier: 530; improving morale: 380; improving employment conditions: 419; promoting safety and health: 221.

"These figures are even more significant when it is recognized that no cash awards are given for suggestions.

Many suggestion systems include a scale of cash awards, the amount of the awards depending on the value of suggestions accepted."

South Africa Unions England's government-sponsored program to develop the trade-union movement on the Gold Coast of Africa is considered by some as the most significant thing in the British Empire today.

Pressure exerted by the Labor Party on the Churchill government in 1941 led to initiation of the experiment. Now holding the reins, the party is pressing ever harder in its effort to insure the success of the venture.

Organized on an industrial basis, 19 unions, covering over 15,000 workers on the Gold Coast, have been established. These, as all others in the colonies, operate under the Colonial Trade Union Rules, drawn up by the British Trade Union Congress.

Approximately 4,500 of the organized workers are employed in the gold, diamond, manganese and bauxite mines, from 5,000 to 6,000 on railways, the remainder in government-operated power plants and in miscellaneous smaller industries.

Goodbye Cooperation? Are cooperative relations between labor and management going to be sacked? They are sacked in the Taft-Hartley bill.

If this notorious bill is passed over the President's veto, labor will be forced to stay away from Government agencies like the reconstructed National Labor Relations Board, and carry their case against the employer. This is not a pretty prospect, but this appears to be what big business interests want.

Cooperative relations made big strides during the war. It is the only answer to class strife.

Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland banker, issued this statement:

"Let no business man be naive enough to believe * * * that restrictive legislation will be any more effective in bringing about industrial harmony than the Volstead Act was in discouraging drinking. * * *

"The casualness with which we capitalists seem willing—nay even eager—to invite the collapse of our economic system in almost every industrial dispute for the sole purpose of thwarting labor is utterly incomprehensible. Labor not only produces the goods and consumes a large part of them; labor also has the votes. * * *

"Eventually (labor) unity is practically a foregone conclusion. The prospect of labor united should be sobering to even the most embittered and embattled capitalist.

"I also believe we may ultimately see a strong alliance between labor and the farmer, accompanied by a tremendous expansion of the manufacturing and selling cooperatives. The effecting of such a formidable combination awaits only the magic touch of some dynamic personality.

"Then, if capitalism has not already gone by the board, its continued existence will be completely at the mercy of an estranged 95 per cent of the electorate."



WOMAN'S WORK

ABOUT US

By A WORKER'S WIFE

OUR PAGE this month is all about us—about us as women, I mean. It's just a hodgepodge of miscellaneous items, good and bad which have been told or written about us.

This article came about because of a recent trip to the public library. I was doing a little research there and was using the "w" index file when I happened upon "women." There were three and a half huge file drawers devoted entirely to books on women—history of women, nature of women, beauty of women, women in art, women in literature, women in industry and every other kind of title you can think of that concerns the ladies. It just amazed me that we women should be such a topic of interest to so many authors (particularly male authors). So I began to look through some of the books indexed there and it was *very* interesting. I thought maybe you'd like to read some of the items culled at random.

Angels or Devils?

First off, I want to say that most of the authors (at least those who just made comments about women, had very definite opinions of us—we were either very good or very bad, there seemed to be no happy medium. To some, women were angels—to others they were devils.

The ancient writers had much to say about us. As far back as 425 B. C. Aristophanes wrote: "There's nothing in the world worse than a woman—save some other woman." And another ancient philosopher, Antiphanes, in 350 B. C. wrote: "I trust only one thing in a woman: that she will not come to life again after she is dead. In all other things I distrust her." Homer in his "Odyssey"—away back there in 800 B. C. wrote such things as "No trust is to be placed in women;" and "There is no fouler fiend than a woman when her mind is bent to evil."

Then about the "most unkindest cut of all" came from a man (the worm) Anacreon, five centuries before Christ, when he wrote:



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"Nature has given horns to bulls, hoofs to horses, swiftness to hares, the power of swimming to fishes, of flying to birds, understanding to men. She had nothing more for women."

They Liked Us

Some of those old philosophers really had our numbers though. Just imagine, Ovid wrote in 2 B. C. "A woman is always buying something." How true! but I certainly don't



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agree with all those other ancient scribes do you? Some of them were not so mean, however. In the year 100, the "Code of Manu" carried the statement: "Wherever women are honored, the gods are pleased." And the Christian St. Augustine wrote of women: "Despise not yourselves, ye women; the Son of God was born of a woman."

Then a man named Thomas Olway (bless him!) wrote these lovely lines:

"O woman! lovely woman, nature made thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without
you;

Angels are painted fair, to look like you.
There's in you all that we believe of heaven,
Amazing brightness, purity and truth,
Eternal joy and everlasting love."



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Sometime on these pages I hope to present a short "history of women" or our story of progress through the years. In this article I shall just let some gleanings suffice.

Lot of Primitive Women

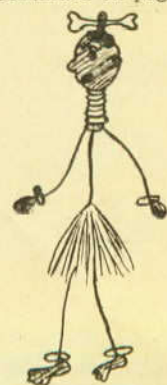
The material I read on women in primitive society was most interesting and quite pathetic for the poor women. Savages and others of the primitive peoples are great believers in mysterious magic powers and witchcraft called by some anthropologists "mana." The men fear this "mana" very much. They believe that many things in nature possess it but if any creature is invested with a double dose of it, to their way of thinking, that creature is woman. And that makes her, because she is believed a permanent source of danger, misunderstood and never trusted, and often abused. There are times when these primitive sisters of ours are segregated in little huts, guarded against having their gaze fall on any male member of the tribe. At these times a woman is not permitted to touch anything belonging to a man, or touch any animal lest she pollute it and condemn the men to failure in the hunt. She is allowed only dried fish to eat and cold water which must be taken through a tube, to drink. She is forced to wear a special skin bonnet with heavy fringe covering her face and upper body thus completely hiding her from the public gaze. Examples of this nature can be found among primitive creatures all over the globe in various phases. We are all familiar with women of certain Eastern countries who are bound always to wear veils in public and to whom the gaze of any man other than one of their own family would bring great disgrace.

In many societies woman is completely subjugated—condemned to hard work and bearing children and always and forever subject to the males of the tribe.

Matriarchal Rule

However men have not always been the dominant ones in culture. There is a theory for which there is firm basis, that patriarchy

(Continued on page 288)



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HOT WEATHER RECIPES

When Old Sol climbs high in the heavens and the thermometer reaches the hundred mark, cool your family off with some of these dishes designed especially for sizzling days and guaranteed to improve dispositions perceptibly.

MINTED MELON BALLS

Make a syrup by boiling together for a few minutes equal parts of sugar and water. Pour the hot syrup over chopped mint leaves; cool and strain. Or cool the syrup and add a few drops of peppermint and green coloring. Just before serving place cold watermelon or cantaloupe balls in sherbet glasses and pour the chilled syrup over them. Garnish with mint leaves.

CRABMEAT SALAD IN CHILLED TOMATO ASPIC RING

Make your tomato aspic as follows:
Soak:

2 tablespoons gelatin

in: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cold tomato juice.

Dissolve it in:
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups hot tomato juice.

(You may doctor the flavor a little if you wish. Lemon juice, onion juice or a little basil is good.)

Pour into a mold and chill thoroughly.

When firm and very cold, unmold on a bed of greens and fill with:

Fresh Crabmeat Salad

1 cup crabmeat
1 cup apples, peeled and shredded
1 cup celery.

(A little green pepper, chopped pickles or capers may be added if desired.)

Moisten with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup mayonnaise.

DEVILLED EGGS

Boil the desired number of eggs. Shell the eggs, cut in halves and remove the yolks. Crush the yolks thoroughly with a fork and work them into a smooth paste with mayonnaise to which has been added a little vinegar, dry mustard, salt and pepper, and a little sweet pickle chopped very fine.

Fill the egg whites with the mixture and garnish with parsley and paprika. Serve very cold.

STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM

Chill in refrigerator tray:

1 cup undiluted evaporated milk
1 teaspoon lemon juice.

Heat in double boiler until bubbles form around edge:

1 cup milk.

Combine, then gradually stir into hot milk:

4 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon cornstarch
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 egg yolk

Cook, stirring constantly, about 10 minutes or until custard just coats the spoon. Remove from heat; chill.

Add, mixing well:

1 to 2 teaspoons vanilla

Beat with rotary beater until stiff:

1 egg white

Add gradually, continuing to beat until egg white holds peak:

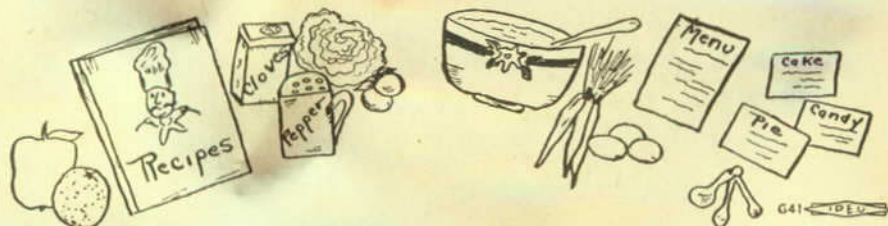
2 tablespoons sugar

Fold into cooled custard. Whip chilled evaporated milk; fold into custard. Mash, then sweeten to taste:

1 to 2 cups strawberries

Fold into ice cream mixture. Freeze in trays of automatic refrigerator in a hand freezer. Makes 1 quart.

(Continued on page 292)



FOR YOUNG COOKS

Last month on these pages we talked about mothers teaching their little girls to cook. We're all for it—none of these young women growing up and not knowing how to fry an egg for us. So here is a little column to start you off with a few rules and regulations and a couple of easy recipes for a starter. First off—anyone who can read can learn to cook and cook well. Remember always to measure accurately, using standard measuring cups and spoons. (All cups and spoons are not alike you know.) Your mother will show you how to measure and how to “cream,” “mix,” and “beat” ingredients and from time to time on these pages we'll try to help you along.

Here's a hint that will make you popular with your mother and will make her keep on letting you cook and try out new recipes—and that is—wash up your pots and pans etc. as you go along and leave the kitchen neat and clean when you are through. Now for some recipes. Why not surprise the family by cooking Sunday morning breakfast one week soon. Maybe you could serve your mother's breakfast in bed and she'll love you forever even better than she does now. Here's something simple and easy to fix.

Fresh fruit
Scrambled eggs
Buttered toast and Coffee

For your fruit course you can serve strawberries, or a sliced orange or banana with cream, prunes, grapefruit—just whatever you have on hand. The toast you won't need any help with. Here's how with the scrambled eggs and coffee.

Scrambled Eggs

5 eggs $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons butter

Break the eggs into a bowl and beat them with a fork. Add the salt, pepper and milk. Then melt the butter in the top of a double boiler and add the eggs. Set over hot water and cook at a moderate heat.

Stir the mixture from time to time with a fork and cook just until creamy. Scrambled eggs should never be cooked dry. Cooking scrambled eggs this way in a double boiler takes about 10 minutes and the amount will serve four people.

Coffee

The surest way for a beginner to make good coffee is in a drip coffeepot. Be sure to always use fresh coffee ground especially for a drip coffeepot. Fill your coffeepot with hot water and let it stand for a few minutes to heat, then pour off the water. Meanwhile heat fresh water to boiling. For each cup of coffee to be made measure 2 tablespoons (level measure) of ground coffee into the proper section. Fasten the upper section securely in place and pour your boiling water slowly into the upper part. Your pot will be marked to show you how much water to use for each cup. Put the cover on and set the pot in a pan of hot water to keep the coffee hot while it is dripping through. Coffee must always be served piping hot.

Well how did your breakfast turn out? I knew you could do it. I hope you remembered to use a pretty cloth and place a few flowers from your garden on the table. Little touches like these add so much to any meal and if you get into the habit of doing them now, you will keep it through the years and always have the reputation for setting a pretty table.

Now how about baking a cake for Sunday night supper. Here's an easy one that will make your family oh and ah with delight when they try it.

First Cake

1 egg $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk
1 cup flour 3 tablespoons melted butter
1 teaspoon baking powder $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon lemon extract
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla

Beat the egg and add the sugar while beating. Add the flour sifted with the baking powder and salt. Then add the milk, melted butter and flavoring.

Butter two 7-inch layer-cake pans, and spread the batter in them. Bake for 25 minutes in a moderate oven (350°F.). Frost with:

Chocolate Frosting

2 squares bitter chocolate 5 tablespoons boiling water
1 tablespoon butter Confectioners' sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon vanilla

Melt the chocolate in a small saucepan placed over hot water. Add the butter and boiling water. Stir well. Remove from the heat. Add sugar until the frosting is thick enough to spread on the cake. Add the vanilla.

CORRESPONDENCE



Tennessee State Electrical Workers' Association

Editor: It is with mingled pleasure and regret that we record the event called "a testimonial dinner" given by the Tennessee State Electrical Workers' Association, at the Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, May 17, in honor of our friend and Brother, Gordon M. Freeman. Gordon, as he is most familiarly called by men who have known him any length of time, was unanimously elected vice president of the Fourth District at San Francisco. He is just that popular in the whole Tennessee Valley. A right guy in the labor movement.

Brother Freeman came into this valley shortly after the Tennessee Valley Authority was enacted, as representative assigned to the TVA. He traveled the highways and byways of this vast area, sometimes sleeping in barns when in some of the "wild" sections where the line gangs were pushing electrical progress into this great valley area. It was tough going with the help of some, and not too many, good union men to establish the I. B. E. W. in this valley. His sincerity and ability were soon recognized by the other trades and he was elected secretary of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council when it was formed by 16 A. F. of L. unions operating on the TVA, and he is still in that position. It has been largely due to the respect and confidence the TVA top management has had in Brother Freeman that labor has gained many of the advantages and been shown the general respect at the conference table which it enjoys at this time. If labor and management could establish the same relations over the country, or the world, we would not be in the uproar in which we now find ourselves over these "labor" restricting laws.

During Brother Freeman's term as representative of the I. B. E. W. on TVA, no one has ever written in or called at his office to ask a question that he did not get an answer. Not always the one we liked, but an answer which had for its purpose the welfare of all, not something special for an individual.

When the State Association was formed, Brother Freeman met with us and counseled with the leaders of the movement in Tennessee. As the association grew our I. O. officers all attended our meetings and approved the guidance of Brother Freeman. And so when the war came and the great load was thrown on labor to produce as it had never produced before, labor in this valley was ready. The TVA produced the electricity and the labor of the valley produced the goods. In this gigantic scheme of organized production, the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association and the hand of one Gordon Freeman played a big part. So much so that the not-too-frequently-union-minded Governor of Tennessee paid tribute to the I. B. E. W. and labor at a dinner, for an "E" award, stating that he had to compliment the I. B. E. W. on its conduct during the war in that there had not been one serious strike or work stoppage in the valley since the war started. Brother Freeman has been a regular attendant at our conferences and has endeared himself personally and gained the respect and confidence of the membership and it is with great regret and sorrow that we are brought to realize that circumstances have occurred to take him from us. We realize, also, he will be no stranger in the parts where he goes, as vice president. On the rostrum (in the picture, left to right) are Jim Boyd,

president L. U. No. 429; Claude Calicotte, labor attorney; George F. Gant, general manager of TVA; W. B. Petty, Twelfth District vice president; W. B. Doss, president, Tennessee State Electrical Workers' Association; Gordon M. Freeman, Fourth District vice president; C. McMillian, I. O. representative; C. M. McCann, I. O. representative; T. H. Payne, I. O. representative.

Brother Doss, as master of ceremonies, called on President Boyd to welcome the guests to Nashville and Brother Petty to our new district. Brother Petty was then introduced as the Twelfth District vice president. He paid tribute to Brother Freeman and stated the Twelfth District office would remain in Chattanooga. He complimented the work done in cooperation with TVA, which has drawn the attention of the entire world. He stated that his policy was to deal on top of the table without fear or favor to the best of his ability and judgment. He commented on the fight to exist now facing labor, and enlightened us on the attack of the Associated General Contractors on labor in Houston, Texas. He stated that L. U. No. 584, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he was business manager for nine years, had not had a strike in 27 years with its fair contractors.

Ben Fawcett, editor of the *Nashville Labor News*, commented on the signal success of the I. B. E. W. in Nashville and cited the power of labor at the polls where it was the balance of power in Nashville to elect the mayor, vice-mayor, city judge and several councilmen.

Representative Payne stated he had always found Brother Freeman fair and just, dealing right down the middle to all.

Mr. Calicotte pointed out the need of sympathetic representation before the courts for labor unions today and in the near future. He said he could see no need for the present laws aimed at labor in Tennessee. All we can do is demonstrate to the public we are not as bad as the

legislators paint us. He stated there was only one thing worse than the closed shop—and that was the open shop. George F. Gant, general manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority, brought the greetings of Gordon Clapp, Director of TVA, and the management of TVA to Brother Freeman and the membership. He said he never feels as if he represents management, but rather as a fellow employee in a supervisory position. (He really acts the part and makes us feel at ease and very friendly toward him.) He stated that TVA feels it is a part of the development of the valley, in which the I. B. E. W. has played a large part. Personal as well as business relations with Vice President Freeman have always been most cordial and friendly. TVA has always been able to rely on the confidence it had in Gordon Freeman and much of the successful relations between TVA and labor were due to Freeman's dealing in our collective bargaining.

Letters were read from President Tracy and Secretary Bugnietz stating their regrets at not being present. A letter from the Power Board of Chattanooga testified to the successful and pleasing relations between them and their electrical employees due to Brother Freeman. Telegrams of regret were read from J. F. Leahy, vice president of the Machinists Union, I. O. Representative H. F. Adair and W. V. (Pop) Evans.

Brother Freeman stated that he had been associated with the Brotherhood in Tennessee for some 20 years and that there were men in the room who were here when he first came. He has always tried to be a good citizen of Tennessee and a good union member. He said he deeply appreciated the honor of this dinner and the confidence expressed by management and the fellow members. He said he was proud of the progress made by the I. B. E. W. in Tennessee and could remember the pitiful plight of the few staunch union men who were fighting against great odds but who were now able to have a grand dinner in a fine hotel like this. It was with much regret that he found it necessary to leave the area but he would always be ready to assist Brother Petty with the problems of the district.

Brother Doss then presented Brother Freeman with a beautiful dark leather "two suiter" traveling case and Brother (Curly) McMillian with a 25-year lapel button. Brother McMillian also dear to the hearts of the members of Tennessee, is leaving the district to be with Brother Freeman.

I. O. Representative McCann stated he would cooperate to the best of his ability with Brother Petty and would not take up the members' time by talking. Although it was a sad affair, everybody had a grand time and went home sober, or words to that effect.

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1, Editor: Effective as
ST. LOUIS, MO. of May 15, 1947, Local
No. 1 is honored by

the appointment of our Business Representative Frank W. Jacobs as International vice president of the newly-created Eleventh Vice Presidential District.

This new district covers five Mid-Western states—Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, and was created and set up in accordance with a mandate of the International Convention held at San Francisco last year. A Twelfth District was also created.

Having worked with and for Frank many years ago, besides noticing his executive ability

RESOLUTION

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of the North Carolina State Electrical Workers Association, submit to the loss of Brother Gordon M. Freeman as International Vice President of our State of North Carolina. He was a real friend to each and every member of the I. B. E. W. in our state. He will long be remembered for his wise counsel and friendly advice on any problem no matter how large or small. He never sidestepped an issue but faced each problem squarely and made decisions on the merits of the case involved.

Therefore be it resolved that we send him on his way with the best wishes of our entire membership. It is our hope and belief that he will continue his good work to the benefit of the territory now in the fourth district.

C. H. GUDGER,

President,

H. HAROLD STALLINGS,

Secretary.

throughout the years, it gives me great pleasure to be the press secretary at this time.

We, in behalf of Local No. 1, extend our hearty congratulations to a man who has always had in mind the best for unionism and fairness to his fellow man.

Frank, as he enjoys being called, is highly regarded for his fairness and understanding for everyone concerned. He was instrumental in bringing the convention to the home local of the I.B.E.W. in 1941.

Brother Jacobs was elected business manager in 1940 and reelected in 1942 without opposition. In 1943 he was called to Washington as assistant to President Brown.

Later, Frank assisted International Representative H. H. Broach to organize the Commonwealth-Edison Company in Chicago. In 1945, a similar job of organizing the Union Electric Company in St. Louis was culminated. A. F. of L. labor leaders predicted that this was impossible.

With the help of others who are now union officials, Locals No. 1439 and No. 1455 were chartered.

He is credited with more than 30 years of service besides being a delegate from our local to the Building Trades Council, the Missouri State Federation of Labor and the Missouri State Council of Electrical Workers.

President Ed Redemeier is now our business manager. He served our local as business representative before.

Vice President John O'Shea is now President. Fred Blind became vice president.

The executive board vacancy was filled by Jack Hartman.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor: In this month of July, 1947, when we celebrate the 171st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, we would suggest as required reading the A. F. of L.'s "Labor's Monthly Survey" for May 1947. First, because its analysis of the pending labor relations bill (pending at this writing) should open the eyes of every one who reads as to how far selfish individuals will go toward taking away the independence of the working people to satisfy the individual's greed, and second, because its list of wage gains made by A. F. of L. unions since January 1, 1947, shows that real collective bargaining will work without stringent new laws, providing the parties to the bargaining act in good faith and have the will to make collective bargaining work.

The A. F. of L. is spending one and one-half million dollars for newspaper space and radio time to tell the Nation "our" side of the story. Famous movie stars are giving unsparingly of their time to further this program for informing the public as to why the anti-labor bill will be bad for the Nation.

It is hoped that the President will veto the labor relations bill when it is finally presented and also that Congress will not muster the necessary two-thirds majority to pass the bill over the President's veto. If the bill should become law it will be a severe blow to organized labor in spite of Senator Robert Taft's statements to the contrary, but that won't mean that we just have to sit down and take it. There will be an election coming again and though we will not vote for a new House of Representatives there will be odd ones here and there, also some Senators, so it is not too soon to begin to investigate the records of your present representatives and if they have sold you down the river, put someone else in their place. Let them know that they are expected to represent you as well as the National Association of Manufacturers and other selfish groups. We do not want or ask priority over others but we do want an even break and we are not getting it.

Labor organizations do not have the finances to maintain year-around propaganda campaigns as does the NAM, some of whose activities have been described in previous letters, so we as union men must get out and do the job our-



BANQUET GIVEN FOR VICE PRESIDENT GORDON M. FREEMAN

selves instead of having hirelings do it for us. Remember that writing and endorsing the Declaration of Independence didn't free the Colonies from England's yoke; men had to get out and fight. So too must we fight but with votes instead of guns, talk and example instead of gunpowder. In that way we will frustrate both communism and fascistic-minded big business. Think it over.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor: The scientists who participated in the making of the atom bomb and helped spend two billion dollars in the process are now trying to collect a mere one million. The purpose of this fund as given by Albert Einstein, who is the chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, is as follows:

"Through the release of atomic energy, our generation has brought into the world the most revolutionary force since prehistoric man's discovery of fire. This basic power of the universe cannot be fitted into the outmoded concept of narrow nationalisms. For there is no secret and there is no defense; there is no possibility of control except through the aroused understanding and insistence of the peoples of the world.

"We scientists recognize our inescapable responsibility to carry to our fellow citizens an understanding of the simple facts of atomic energy and its implications for society. In this lies our only security and our only hope—we believe that an informed citizenry will act for life and not for death."

In a time when men talk glibly of the Third World War, it is well to keep the following facts, which are accepted by all scientists, in mind:

1. Atomic bombs can now be made cheaply and in large number. They will become more destructive.

2. There is no military defense against atomic bombs, and none is to be expected.

3. Other nations can rediscover our secret processes by themselves.

4. Preparedness against atomic war is futile and, if attempted, will ruin the structure of our social order.

5. If war breaks out, atomic bombs will be used and they will surely destroy our civilization.

6. There is no solution to this problem except international control of atomic energy and ultimately the elimination of war.

The invention of new weapons has always brought forth the invention of defensive weapons and the average person thinks the same thoughts about the atomic bomb. But take it from Einstein, it is a basic fact that scientists do not even know of any field which promises us any hope of adequate defense.

We are still making bombs and therefore

bringing World War III that much nearer. Our leading physicists urged the War Department not to use the bomb against defenseless women and children. The war could have been won without it. The decision to drop the bombs was made to save American lives. If we really want to save lives we must fight an atomic arms race. We must understand that the danger is a very real thing, and not something far away. And don't depend on your military, or politicians; they didn't prevent past wars and they won't prevent the next one. That's why the atomic scientists are going to the people with the facts.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: The great miracle has been accomplished by the development of the worker himself. If a man's ability is never challenged, he will never know he has any. Under crisis most men develop previously unknown abilities. If they rise to the need, they will take on stature that becomes permanent growth. This little story, I think, applies more to the electrical trades than any of the others as we are always trying to find out more about things of the future.

After reading the story about the Detroit bowling league in February WORKER, Baltimore has had and still has a very good bowling league of which we are very proud, as it brings the boys together and many evenings are spent in a good time.

Speaking of ability of the workers, we just had an examination of the helpers who have had four years of schooling under our experienced teachers. It was very gratifying to see the interest the boys have taken to learn more about the work that they are doing in the day. I think one of our pupils deserves credit both for attendance and the very good mark of 100. He is Brother C. Rutledge. Next time, I would like to write more names with 100 percent marks.

Following are just a few things to remember to help us over this rocky road of life:

First: Be pleasant until ten o'clock in the morning and the rest of the day will take care of itself.

Second: Married life teaches one invaluable lesson, to think of things far enough ahead not to say them.

Third: The reason a dollar will not do as much as it once did is that people will not do as much for a dollar as they once did.

Now things should move along a little faster in Baltimore. The way that the telephone company has had things tied up, we all realize that we have a "tough" time in this age of electrical industries without its use.

We are sorry that another member has passed away. As he was a pension member, we regret that he did not have long to enjoy his well-

earned rest. We all mourn the loss of Brother T. J. MacDermott.

GEORGE E. COGSWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor: Among the many interesting letters in the May JOURNAL, the one by Brother C. R. Smith of Port Arthur, Texas, attracted attention by his account of the many weeks of idleness caused by successive strikes by different crafts at different times, all of which meant respecting picket lines and consequent lost time to their members who were in no way involved. Brother Smith suggests that the A. F. of L. move at once towards legislation which will ensure a common termination date for all contracts in all crafts in any given community—or even of nation-wide scope.

Our business manager, Frank Riley, recently reported that he and his associates on the Detroit Building Trades Council have already made considerable study and progress in this direction; and the matter has come in for some discussion by our executive board. This question, like all others, has its pros and cons. It is by no means a new one, but has been brought sharply into focus here during the last few years because of increased militant activity by both CIO and A. F. of L. organizations.

The uncomfortable thought which immediately comes to mind is regimentation. Wages in the Detroit area vary at present from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hour. Local 58, by virtue of its high standards and bargaining ability, has been a leader in Detroit building trades wage scales. The inherent drawback to the skilled factory worker is that at his bargaining roundtable, the matter of wages becomes a generalization; and the tendency is towards levelling off at an existence wage for all. With common contract dates in the building crafts, may come common bargaining conferences.

Brother Smith pungently asks if we should not do something before some inspired senator does it for us. Amen. The horse may already be gone. Some inspired corporation lawyer may pop up to inspire some judge that the on-coming law banishing secondary boycotts is extensive enough to outlaw picket-line respect. By virtue of picket-line respect, all strikes are minor general strikes.

The economic disturbance to our members by successive picket lines over such a protracted period as Local 390 has experienced must be corrected somehow. The common contract date may be the lesser of two evils. In event of its final adoption, we shall have to keep a sharp lookout that our local's individuality and initiative be not swallowed up by a common building trades wage scale negotiated by a central body.

Local 58 lost three long-time members during May. They were: Jack Barter, Marcelo Cabanero and John Boggs.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: In the whole history of the labor movement in Massachusetts, no event has attracted more attention among labor, industry and politics than the celebration with a dinner on the evening of April 28, in honor of the retiring Commissioner of Labor and Industry in Massachusetts, James T. Moriarity. The dinner was held in the main banquet hall of the Hotel Statler, here in Boston, and was a most grand and impressive affair. People came from far and near to do homage to their beloved friend and leader, and the attendance was declared to be one of the largest ever assembled in that vast hall. Among those present were not only the rank and file of labor and their friends, but also were present captains of industry, prominent businessmen, judges, members of the courts, of the city and state governments and of the legislature, clergymen and all our labor leaders both of Massachusetts and the neighboring states.

By 7 p. m. every chair in that great banquet hall was filled, with not a few people standing in

READ

Tribute to a new vice president by L. U. No. 1.

Remember the Declaration of Independence by L. U. No. 3.

Some thoughts on atomic warfare by L. U. No. 7.

L. U. No. 58 advocates nation-wide contract termination dates

L. U. No. 104 reports a testimonial to a fine labor man.

Honor the living by L. U. No. 309.

Getting around the law by L. U. No. 353.

The I. B. E. W. scores again by L. U. No. 1073.

Issues of moment of national significance drawn sharply by our correspondents.

the rear and on the sides. The tables were spread in a most artistic manner by the hotel management. Across the large stage were set two large tables for the honored guests of the evening. Alongside each plate was laid a menu card bearing on the front a three-quarter length photograph of Brother Moriarity. On the inside were printed the names of the honored guests and the opposite side contained the menu. The committee had their names inscribed on the back.

At a few minutes past seven the orchestra struck up the march "Hail to the Chief," and Brother Moriarity with his escort emerged from the side of the hall and marched to the platform followed by his honored guests. At the same time the hall rang with cheers and applause from nearly three thousand friends and associates. The scene was inspiring beyond description.

The post-prandial exercises were opened by Brother John J. Del Monte, labor's most excellent president of the State Branch, A. F. of L., who as toastmaster, addressed the ex-commissioner as follows:

"Brother Moriarity, the occasion of your retirement as Commissioner of Labor and Industry of Massachusetts has called us together tonight to extend to you our warmest and most heartfelt congratulations on the completion of 11 most successful years in the service of your state, and a lifetime of service to your fellow men. As fellow-members of our great labor organizations and as friends, we are thankful for your preservation through all the years in the enjoyment of vigorous health by which you have been enabled to attend in person and without interruption to the discharge of the onerous duties of your position. We rejoice that we behold you today, so little changed by the lapse of

time, whose years set so lightly on your shoulders. We pray that you may be preserved for many more years in the possession of your present activity and strength in order that you may long continue to be with us to not only help to promote better labor conditions in Massachusetts, but to give us more of that warm friendship and companionship enjoyed so freely by us in the past."

Then followed a brief enumeration of the high-lights in the career of Brother Moriarity, of almost 60 years spent in the promotion of better labor relations in Massachusetts, as a common member of a labor organization, as a labor leader and, for the past 11 years as commissioner of labor and industry. The toastmaster ended his eulogy as follows:

"But our special interest tonight is with you individually; and whatever may be the material increase and prosperity of the labor situation, all this becomes of secondary importance when we consider the hold you have on the hearts of those whom you have labored for and with, and the place you occupy in their esteem and affection. With abundant reason, therefore, do we approach you on this happy occasion to tender you our most earnest and sincere appreciation for what you have done for us, our congratulations on your success, fellow-worker, labor leader and commissioner, and best wishes for a full life among us."

At the conclusion of these words of adulation and appreciation, Brother Moriarity simply nodded his head in acknowledgment and the toastmaster proceeded with the duties of his office. The first speaker of the evening was the genial and ever-popular mayor of Boston, the Honorable James M. Curley. Mayor Curley was introduced as the governor first to appoint Brother Moriarity to the high office of commissioner. He said, among other things, that Jim must have been a good friend to have so many friends in attendance on him tonight. Said that in 1935, amid strikes and lockouts, he appointed Brother Moriarity to the commissioner's office and very soon conditions in labor and industry began to improve until Massachusetts and one other state had less labor trouble than any other state in the Union. He repeated his congratulations and added best wishes for a long and prosperous life.

Former Governor and now Senator Saltonstall, who flew from Washington to attend and pay tribute to the ex-commissioner, was introduced as the governor who twice appointed Brother Moriarity to that high office and would have done it the third time had he remained the chief officer of the Commonwealth. Senator Saltonstall was lavish in his praise of Brother Moriarity as an able commissioner, an industrious fellow-worker, a loyal friend and as a man. Said that the advanced labor laws of Massachusetts were brought about in no small measure by the efforts of the ex-commissioner. Said that during the war, Massachusetts had made a record in the number of man hours her industries sustained.

International Representative Robert J. Watt, representing President Green of the A. F. of L., spoke and brought greetings. Organizational director of the A. F. of L., Frances P. Fenton, gave his tribute to Brother Moriarity and ably addressed the assembled diners. Mr. Ernest Johnson, Boston Elevated Railway Trustee and member of the Boston Building Trades and Construction Council, made the presentation and the presentation speech. At the conclusion of his remarks, the curtains at the rear of the platform were drawn revealing a most beautiful and luxurious chair and desk set, presented to Brother Moriarity as a token of friendship and good will by labor and industry and their friends in Massachusetts.

International President Robert Byron, of the Sheet Metal Workers, the organization of which Brother Moriarity is a member, spoke and said that they were glad that Jim had relinquished his job as commissioner for now he could give all his time to a job in his own organization sorely in need of him.

Would that this letter could contain all the nice things said and done in behalf of Brother

NOTICE

This office is engaged in an effort to place the IBEW Union Label operations of the Brotherhood on a workable basis.

Labels will be furnished to local unions upon receipt of orders, providing their agreements contain an approvable IBEW Union Label clause.

Local unions should order labels in quantities sufficient for distribution, to their employers entitled to receive such labels, covering a three-month period.

Address all communications in regard to IBEW Union Labels to the International President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Moriarity. But you have the high lights and can easily fill in the rest by reading between the lines.

Of course, the ex-commissioner was quite overcome by the exuberant display of the evening and in response said many grand and noble things. Said that the pleasantries of his former office will always be an enjoyable memory to him and that the things not so pleasant will be forgotten and will never be allowed to interfere with his future life and work. He said his office could not have accomplished what it did had not the governor, organized labor, industry and the courts helped him. He said that we should still adhere to the old tried and true policy of organized labor of voting for the friends of labor and of defeating its enemies. Said that if he could make a high office in the Government, any common member of organized labor can do the same. He expressed his heartfelt thanks for the evening's tribute to him and pledged himself to use all his time, effort and ability to improve the conditions of men and women who have to work for a living.

Telegrams of regrets, congratulations and best wishes were read from A. F. of L. President William Green, and President Tracy of the I. B. E. W., and others.

And now, while reporting this testimonial banquet to a true labor leader in Massachusetts, L. U. No. 104 would like to pay high tribute to another really great leader of labor in Massachusetts and neighboring states, our own John J. Regan, International vice president of the I. B. E. W. Brother Regan was one of the celebrities at that dinner and, by his accomplishments in his chosen field of service, could easily have been the honored guest of that illustrious celebration. And so to you, John, one local, out of the many that you serve and that serve you, offers you salutations and praise and good wishes in a full chorus of respect and affection.

HAM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor: Two months ago we told you that building was on the boom, but we were keeping our fingers crossed. Sure enough, within a week of that time commercial building was ballooned up in a combination of strike and lockout. This local was affected only indirectly, having negotiated a 15-cent-an-hour increase directly with the electrical contractors; but the 25-cent raise demanded by other trades was resisted by the Builders' Association with the result that most of the big jobs were tied up.

Twenty-five cents, or even one dollar an hour increase, would not compensate the workers for the upswing of living costs caused by the abandonment of price controls and the Republican victory at the polls last fall. In labor's economic campaign, as in military operations, there are times when a full offensive is bad strategy; and this local felt that now, when N.A.M.'s terrific barrage of lying propaganda is at its peak, was one of those times.

All of the trades, with the exception of the plumbers, steamfitters and bricklayers have now settled for a top of 15 cents and the jobs are

getting under way again. But the lack of boom is broken. The Builders' Association has sold the idea to the public that high building costs rest on the doorstep of labor so well that much projected work has been abandoned.

Business Manager Wetzig is still active in behalf of the most important business confronting Local 124—the Missouri Valley Authority—although there is no chance for its adoption while the present reactionary Congress is in office. Eventually, the plan will be put into effect and a broad era of prosperity will open for the Middle West, especially for the electrical industry. Meanwhile, the Pick-Sloan project of patchwork dams and dikes, thrown as a sop to the demand for effective river control, piddles along aimlessly. They've built a concrete wall 10 feet high from the Hannibal bridge almost to the mouth of the Kaw, open at each end and two or three places in the middle where openings must be left to provide rail outlets for a steel works on the bank of the river. And there it stands, a blank monument to the power lobbyists and as useless as a horn on a P-80.

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 129, ELYRIA-LORAIN, OHIO

Editor: We are sending a picture of most of our gang doing the electric work on the \$5,000,000 Fruehauf Trailer plant at Avon Lake, Ohio. The building is 2,250 feet long and approximately 400 feet wide.

The contractor is the Harlan Electric Company of Toledo, Ohio, and the sentiments of the employees are that it is a good company to work for and we say, "Luck to you!"

Those in the photo are, left to right, front row: Roy Redding, foreman; Robert Ward, general foreman; Ray Cole, Vess Darmiski, Louie Hecock, Less Kilfane, Frank Babcock, Gus Pallas Steward; Tom Scott and Dane Ray. Second row: John Buck, Charles Myers, foreman; Paul Bassett, William Handley, Dominic Surace and John Osseman. Standing: C. E. McGurk, foreman; C. J. Balletti, foreman; Ed Tragesser, Russell Scannell, superintendent; George Bruce, press secretary; Stan Visel, Tom Wunston, Bob Moeller, Edwin Dellefield, Floyd Horn, Dane Snell, Louie Nething, Tom Edwards and Frank Reinhart.

On April 12, 1947, this group, assisted largely by our employer, gave a chicken supper at the American Legion Hall in Avon Lake and was honored by the presence of Mr. Murray and Mr. Scannell of the Toledo office of the Harlan Electric Construction Company. The general contracting company on the job, which is the Ohio Collins Company, was represented by Mr. Metcalf and the chief engineer, Mr. Erickson.

Much credit for the fine supper is given to Mrs. Tom Scott. Thanks for the good supper!

The evening (and maybe a little more) was spent in the usual pastime of electricians; most of you know what that is. Except for a few overloaded circuits and a few fuses blown everywhere one felt that it was a very good time spent together and it only helps to carry on the feeling

of good fellowship and cooperation that exists in our local between employer and employee.

GEORGE BRUCE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor: During the Alabama State Federation of Labor Convention held in Birmingham, Local 136 gave a banquet in honor of our State Director of Labor, R. R. Wade, and the electrical delegates to the convention. Brother Wade was formerly a member of I. B. E. W. Local 904 and just prior to his present appointment was president of the State Federation of Labor. Local 136's president, H. L. McClure, welcomed the guest and turned the proceedings over to Brother H. S. Whisler, who acted as master of ceremonies as well as chairman of the entertainment committee assisted by Brother C. E. Deese and Brother J. W. Andrews. About 250 members of the local, representatives from I. B. E. W. locals over the state, 10 electrical contractors, the city electrical inspectors, Vice President Barker and Brother Hugh Brown, who at that time was an International Representative, and others enjoyed a delightful evening. Brother B. F. Reeves, business manager, and his assistants, G. W. Schreck, P. G. Holley, and Frank Means were present. At the convention Brother Hugh Brown was elected secretary-treasurer of the Alabama State Federation of Labor and we of the Electrical Workers are very proud that out of our ranks in the past two years the federation has chosen two of our members to the highest positions in that organization.

J. W. ANDREWS, F. S.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor: The local employees benefit board of the National Electrical Benefit Fund has been organized in this district with Peoria, Illinois, as its headquarters. This board covers the State of Illinois with the exception of the areas around Chicago, Rock Island and East St. Louis.

The members of this board for the I. B. E. W. are Kyle Erwin, L. U. 34; A. C. Kohli, L. U. 146; and Karl Bitschenauer, L. U. 193. The members for the N. E. C. A. are Glen Durham, E. C. Leverenz and Lloyd Gerstenberger. The public member is Ed Martin and secretary-treasurer is Jack Krider.

The board is newly organized and the provisions of the act became effective May 5 of this year. Members in this territory should check to ascertain whether or not their employer is complying with this new provision. Individual members should make it a point to familiarize themselves with the provisions of this article of the constitution.

The passing of Brother William C. Murphy was a great loss to Local 193 and to the organization. He was a charter member and a delegate to the state conference and a member of the executive board. Since his initiation in 1910 he was very active in union work and at one time or another held almost all of the offices in the local.

Brother C. L. Schoning has been appointed city electrical inspector for the city of Springfield. A committee is to be appointed to bring the city code up to date. The members of this committee will be a journeyman wireman, a representative from the contractors, the two power companies, the insurance underwriters and the inspector. Brother Schoning has a big job ahead of him, and we wish him the best of luck.

JACK N. DAVIS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: The fourth of May saw our Local 212 playing host to quite a few business representatives of various locals from the state of Ohio and the southern states. This meeting was attended by President Tracy and our own regional district vice president, Gordon Freeman. Incidentally, we in Cincinnati are very proud to welcome Brother Gordon Freeman to



WORKERS ON THE \$5,000,000 FRUEHAUF TRAILER PLANT AT AVON LAKE, OHIO



ALABAMA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION BANQUET IN BIRMINGHAM

our fair Queen City as he is going to establish his headquarters in Cincinnati. We sincerely hope he will like "our town" and we of Local 212 will do all in our endeavor to make it so. "Welcome to Cincinnati, Mr. Gordon Freeman."

Here, as all around the country, the grand old national game of baseball is under way again for another season. The reason I mention this is the fact that baseball allows you and me great recreation—a chance to relax and, as they say, to "let off steam." That brings us to this fact: Our Local 212 has a softball league in the American Federation of Labor Construction Workers, affiliated with other organizations. These boys, members of our local, are boys who work with you and are sons of so many of our boys. They have at this writing played two games and have a good team under the swell leadership of Captain William Louis. They are representing Local 212 in a very sportsmanlike way—winning and losing in true union tradition. All they ask is that you and you and you come out and root for them. Come on now, you baseball followers—I, myself, go to the Reds' night games but never on a night when our boys play. Come on and support your buddies.

And now another subject: Summer is here, vacations—weekend trips—fishing trips. Take these, Brothers, and enjoy them to the utmost. But, Brothers, as you drive along—here again I'll ask all of you—be careful of children. They do not think of danger but you and I must think for them.

They tell me William McInerney and his wife are proud grandparents. Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Bill! May the little one have a long and healthy life and be as fine and big a person as the grandfather is.

Our sick list is, at this writing, down a little. We all hope that when this is in JOURNAL form that all will be well and up and around again.

We are still awaiting a final decision on the disposition of the huge Wright Plant in Lockland, outside Cincinnati, Ohio. If and when the U. S. Government makes a final decision we shall all look forward to it, as it will mean quite a lot of conversion work for us. As to work in the Queen City, through our energetic business manager, Harry Williams, we are involved in some very nice jobs in and around the city. He is always on his toes battling for us.

I would like to say hello to our boys down in Panama, so to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Neabray, William Billerman and his mother and Richard Hayes regards from all the boys here in Local 212. Say, Billerman, how did you and Mom like the dance? We were glad both of you were here to attend. We'll see you again in late 1948 or 1949.

And now a message to you members of Local 212 who have been conspicuous by your absence at the local union's regular meetings. You know, so many of us work in different shops and we never see each other except at our annual dance or picnic! After all, each and every one of us has and should voice his opinion on the floor of our regular meetings. So many of you are missed and we want to see you Brothers come out to meetings more often. Decide to come to meetings more often, will you, Brothers? Come down because I know you will enjoy the meetings as everything done and said at any meeting is *your* business.

Summer time is picnic time and as the honor of serving as your picnic committee chairman is mine, I am giving all of you members ample time to put a ring around that date which is Saturday, August 16, 1947, the third Saturday in August at Gutzwillers' Grove. You know from past experience that your picnic committee spares no effort to make every member and his family enjoy the day. If you have to work that Saturday come out in the evening, because we will promise you all you can want in the way of entertainment. There will be recreation games for the kiddies and the grownups: Baseball, a country store, a pony track for the kiddies, singing and dancing to "Gene" Wagner, who played so well at our past dance. So, listen, all you members, circle the 16th of August—Don't forget it!

And so I believe I have covered the news here for this time, and once again I shall say, "au revoir until next time."

212's NEWS HOUND,
E. M. SCHMITT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 214,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: With respect to the "Workmen's Compensation Act" affecting injuries and death, operating in the state you work in, one must emphasize your careful study of the provisions therein. Too many times the injured worker has to his dismay found the benefits woefully inadequate. Also, the railroad worker has thought that every injury or death occurring during working hours comes under the "Federal Employers Liability Act." He is absolutely wrong in his conception and should be corrected immediately. You owe a duty to yourself and family to be informed on these vital questions, instead of hopefully waiting for some benefits that never materialize after incurring a severe injury. Have you known that there are no stated benefits for back and head injuries in the great state of Illinois? Do you know that an employer does not have to take you back on the job if you are incapacitated above a certain

percentage of disability? Only through the protection accorded by your union organization are you secure in demanding a return to your former job or some other task which you may be able to handle. We do not have any standard act for the 48 states. Every one is different, a broken leg in one state will receive more or less benefits than an adjoining state will pay for a similar disability. You undoubtedly have read in the newspapers the amount that the beneficiaries of the victims who gave their lives in the recent coal mine disaster occurring at Centralia, Illinois, received, the magnificent sum averaging less than five thousand dollars. What irony and scorn for a wealthy industrial and farming state to lavish upon the men who contribute towards the swollen gains that are piled sky high in the state treasury. The men and women who helped to create this wealth should share a part, especially in the saddest disaster of all, the unfortunate death of the breadwinner of the family. Consider for a moment the work ahead for organized labor, just concentrating on this important issue, to obtain for all of us a decent, sane compensation act with liberal benefits and remove all the technicalities that give the lawyer an easy living interpreting the maze of restrictions contained in the present act. I assure you that the time devoted to a thorough analysis of your compensation act will pay dividends for you and your family. Greetings to all.

R. H. GEBBIE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 309,
EAST ST. LOUIS,
ILL.

Editor: One a. m.,
Decoration morn, and
soon the time that
once again we pause

from our daily tasks of life, to pay respect to our dead.

Today, all over the world, there will be parades, speeches and dedications for those who are gone from our daily rounds of life, some whom we sorely miss, some we never knew.

Yet, to all these dead of the ages past, we owe the deepest gratitude, for in their passing they have given us everything we have today.

They of yesterday lived for us of today, as we of today live for those of tomorrow.

"All that tread the globe are but a handful to the tribes that slumber in its bosom."—Bryant. Again I say, "We owe our all to them."

Yet they cannot appreciate or reciprocate in any way, regardless of what measure of devotion we express in their honor, nor do they expect any such tribute. Their lives were lived in their respective times and as a whole enjoyed. They are gone and all we can say or do will never help them.

Therefore, would it not be a much nobler deed, would we pay our homage by a day-by-day respect for our fellowman. Show him while he is living that we appreciate him and his efforts for the cause for which we all live.

Peace on earth, will be achieved, when mankind acknowledges the fact that all men are equal regardless of birth, wealth or station of life. Until then, wars and more wars.

So, why not all of us in our daily rounds of life, extend to our fellowman, who is our brother, regardless of his color, creed or blood, a helping hand and a word of cheer that may ease and please his path through life. Then will we not all be able to pass on with a feeling that we have done our duty to our God, our country and to mankind.

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and
soothed

By an unflinching trust, approach thy grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

—Bryant

FRANK L. OSMAN, P. S., *Outside Unit.*

Our school has been running continuously for three years. This year, two classes are operating:

(a) Apprenticeship group (N-1-A, B, C,) taking 13 units of basic electricity. This course is given one night each week, two hours each session, for a total of 36 weeks for the three terms. Fifty-three students registered for this course. The work is given by slide film, work books, text books, and home study (at least two hours per week).

(b) Advanced Group (N-3-A, B, C) taking alternating current circuits. Special information sheets and job sheets prepared by Mr. John C. Sampson are used with this course. Jobs include alternating current circuits that are fundamental such as an inductor and resistor in series, parallel and semi-parallel. Condensers in series, parallel and series parallel; Series resonance and parallel resonance. Thirty-seven students registered for this class that meets one night a week for 36 weeks (three terms). Approximately four hours each week are required for study and the preparation of the answers to the problems given in the information sheets.

The school has been underwritten this year by the local. We extend an invitation to anyone interested in the work being done here to write for further information.

We wish to tell our story—who we are, what we can do, what we wish to do. We are known as Local B-309 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. We are of the best, not only in practical electrical experience, but are electrical engineers as well and have been proving this for several years in this area.

We are employed by successful electrical contractors who are responsible financially for the contract of the project. We pride ourselves in doing only a high grade of work. In war or peace, America judges a man by his performance and completeness—performance and completeness not just today but tomorrow and for a life time.

We know if your plant is or is not power-starved by inadequate, out-of-date wiring design. Obviously, you'll want to avoid such waste and inconvenience. We know that now is the time to avoid costly alterations later.

The members of this organization insist that all electrical work done by its members be done with foresight. We know that adequate wiring can forestall the need for wasteful, work-delaying, dismantling operations in the future. We know if it isn't "big enough" electrically, hasn't the proper wire and equipment for full electrical efficiency, it is shackled to the past, held down to an outworn, outdated system.

If you wish good work properly completed in an efficient manner write or phone us and one of our representatives will call and assist you free of all cost to plan your work. He will also

MEMBER URGES FIGHT AGAINST NAM

H. F. Nelson, L.U. No. 134, Chicago, had the following letter published in the *Chicago Sun* recently:

"To the Editor: the OPA is dead, but what have we today—business monopoly. Have those who screamed last November had enough? Prices are the highest in the history of our country. Do they remember the full page ads by the N.A.M., telling us for the good of 'free enterprise' that the OPA had to be killed. What has happened to 'free enterprise'? Business monopoly took over!

Now look at the page ads by this same N.A.M.; how different the picture. Labor is now to blame for the high prices, because they have tried to keep up with business monopoly, at least to the point of getting a little to eat.

The people who work had better look out, for if this gang has their way, 48, 60—yes, 70 hours a week is in front of you. Be on your guard; write your congressmen.

Chicago.

H. F. NELSON.

explain how you can have the best mechanics in this area.

RENE LAMBERT, P.S., *Inside Unit.*

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Editor: In about two or three years this town will be so swamped with electricians that in order to have work for us all, we will need not a 40 or 30-hour week, but at the most a 20-hour week. It seems that everyone has a son or nephew, and even the odd neighbor's son, whom they want to get started in the trade. And the majority of the lads coming back from the wars want to be electricians, too, so that unless we do get a much shorter workweek, the only ones working will be those who know the trade thoroughly and can produce. Some of the bosses are just living for the time when they can start turning the men out in the street to starve, as one of them remarked.

We have a clause in the agreement with our contractors to the effect that they shall hire only one apprentice to every three journeymen, which clause is stretched, but not too seriously, and we have the Ontario Apprenticeship Act that makes it unlawful for an employer to hire more than one apprentice to three journeymen. At least we thought it unlawful until recently, when Mr. Hawes, director of apprenticeship, explained that the act is purely for educational purposes, that is, for educating indentured apprentices. Signing on an apprentice is not binding on the employer or apprentice, and they can be signed on and fired as soon as their wages get too high and new apprentices signed on in their place. One shop had six electricians and eight indentured apprentices at one time. I'll have to read the act again and borrow Mr.

NOTICE

The business manager of L. U. No. 697, Gary-Hammond, Indiana, W. McMurray, needs electrical workers in Hammond. He says: "We need electricians. Our working conditions are unexcelled." Telephone 387, office address 6443 Kennedy Avenue, Hammond, Indiana.

Hawes' spectacles. Maybe the act says three apprentices to one journeyman.

Other shops that we hear about have as many as six apprentices to one journeyman. These apprentices are not all indentured, but they will become electricians of a sort, doing our work after a fashion, and getting paid whatever wages the employer cares to give. Mr. Hawes says the solution is not in enforcing the law, but to call these numerous unindentured apprentices, laborers. How that changes anything is beyond me, as they will still do the same work and will eventually become indifferent electricians. A few stiff fines levied on these corner-cutting employers would clean the situation up quicker than anything. What they are doing is ruining a perfectly good trade.

Now that the winter has finally departed, the rabbit hunters have put away their guns and got out their fishing tackle for another season of tall tales. The most recent one I heard is about an American, trolling on the Severn River for Muskies. He hadn't been out long when he got a strike, and after playing it for about five minutes it suddenly seemed to get stronger, and it took him a good half hour to land it, and it must have been a tremendous one, because when he took hold of the line close to the fish's mouth and held up the fish to show to a passing fisherman, the fish slid off the line into the water, and left him holding an 18-pound pike that had been inside the other one. The story is supposed to be true, but I find it hard to believe, having once helped to land an 18-pound pike and it measured 42 inches long and 16 inches around the girth.

Congratulations to Brother Steve Weslak, who is the proud pappy of a pair of twins.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Editor: George T. "Cap" Dunnaway is here visiting 390 and his many friends.

"Cap" was initiated into the IBEW in 1898, so his card is almost 50 years old. He was one of the charter members of 390, and served 390 as president in the early days, when lest we forget, it was suicide so far as your job was concerned if your employer found out that you carried a card, or was active in promoting a union; and Cap was very active. How many of us are fully aware of the debt of gratitude that each and every one of us who enjoy the fruits of organized labor owe to Cap and the other fearless men of vision, who, like Cap, worked and sacrificed to build organized labor into what we have today?

When we look back and recall the \$1.50 a day wages the twelve-hour day, the six- or seven-day week, the slave-like working conditions, doesn't it seem almost impossible that all these things could have been improved to what we now enjoy? Therein lies the challenge to you and me; when men like Cap lay down their cross, are we quick and ready to take over for them and continue their good work? We probably will not be able to record improvements of the magnitude which they have given us, but we can do our best to follow in the trails they have blazed, so that our sons and grandsons and on, will say of us as we say of them, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Should you and I fail them, we can be sure that we will find ourselves in the position of the servant whose lord gave him one talent and the servant secretly buried it for safe keeping. You remember what happened when much later his lord returned and demanded an accounting, and after hearing his servant's report, rebuked him saying that he was a slothful, disgraceful, and wicked servant, whereupon his lord ordered that his talent be taken from him and the servant cast into outer darkness. The talent was then given to him who had been given 10 talents and had doubled them for his lord. To him that hath shall be given and to him that hath not, that which he hath shall be taken from him and given to him that hath. Even so will the politicians and the NAM deal with you and I if we fail in our stewardship of the talent which has been bequeathed to us

by Cap and the others like him all over the country.

Who reaps the golden harvest from the seeds planted by men like Cap? Union men only? No! No! A thousand times no! All men who work for wages, union and non-union alike reap the harvest. It is true that the union men get it first, and as a result of their getting it the non-union workmen get it sooner or later. Yet any day you can hear workmen cursing the unions, saying the union has never helped them. Therein is where you and I are failing every day. If these non-believers knew the story as you and I know it, don't you think they would be just as faithful to the union as you and I hope we are? If these non-believers were faithful to the unions, don't you know that the unions would have just as much money to continue their fight for us and our rights, as the NAM and other enemies of organized labor have to fight against us. After all, this is a capitalistic nation, a democratic nation, and that has made us the greatest nation on the earth. We seek no basic change, we want our country to always be the earth's greatest. We want wholehearted cooperation from our employers, and the golden rule working both ways. If all the non-believers who reap the harvest from seed sown by the unions could be brought into the unions and contributing their share financially and physically, then we would have nothing to fear from anti-labor politicians financed by the NAM. And if we can get and keep God-fearing Christians in charge and direction of our unions, our employers will have nothing to fear from the unions. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" can become an actuality, and we as individuals and as a nation can know a prosperity and peace of mind, as much better than we have today as our wages, hours and conditions are better than they were 50 years ago.

"Cap" Dunnaway moved from our city in 1925, qualified for and received his IBEW pension in 1936 and is healthy and looks on life with interest and vigor despite his 76 years. Cap was proud of the growth of 390, and 390 is proud of Cap. It makes our heart glad to see a fine man like Cap enjoying an IBEW pension, and we are thankful that we are able to aid in paying into this pension fund. According to President Dan Tracy, no other union, fraternal or other association pays its members as much pension and death benefits as we do in the IBEW.

Fred Lorenz, master electrician, and another of our beloved old timers is ailing somewhat these days. Has to rest an extra three hours a day on account of a heart ailment. Nevertheless, he is still actively directing his fine contracting business, and we all hope for an early complete recovery.

Our business manager, Joe Verret, aided by a committee, is working on negotiations in connection with a new working agreement for construction men to replace our present agreement which expires July 1. They report good progress, with negotiations on a friendly and understanding basis with the contractors. Verret also reports that all local construction jobs are free from strikes and working again, and that nearly all our local men are "off the bench," and hoping to get them off.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: The future of America looks very dark. We are heading straight into another

world war more surely than we were when we failed the League of Nations and this time America is taking the role of Germany in leading in armaments and aggression. Like Germany, we are setting up straw men to be afraid of. Like Germany, while starting out to rule the world we say we are doing it in the cause of peace or "peace by force of arms."

Like Germany, instead of following the advice of our scientists, economists and teachers we are following the advice of admirals and generals. History shows that when a country

falls into the hands of its militarists it is led into war.

Outstanding among America's various moves toward war is her threatened use of atomic energy. It is disgusting to humane people to witness a fight where the contestants are not equally matched. For America to start an atomic war would be a one-sided affair which might be okay with some Americans but would certainly cause an intense hatred for us among other nations.

All the nations of the world were horrified when the Germans used poison gas in World War I and later all agreed not to use poison gas in any future wars. Again all the nations were horrified by the results of the atomic bombs dropped on Japan where more than half of the 500,000 people killed or maimed were rendered so by the radioactive gases. Now after plenty of time to study the fiendish results of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki we are told that atomic bombs and bacteriological warfare are more than possibilities in the future.

Secretary of War Patterson tells us that we must be "prepared for a war that knows no limits" and Glenn L. Martin, speaking before a committee of the U. S. Senate, tells of a future weapon composed of a radioactive gas cloud a mile in diameter which might be released very much like the World War I gas shells.

Nations like individuals can get along together if they want to. A United Nations can be made as practical as are our United States. It is a matter of giving as well as taking and realizing that the ideas of other nations are just as valuable to them as our ideas are valuable to us and that they have as much right in a peaceable way to promote their ideas as we have to promote ours.

The voices raised against our aggressive attitude are by those men who have shown by their records that they are, first of all, interested in the welfare of the laboring classes.

The only influence the working people have is through their unions. The unions should back their friends fighting for peace as the reactionary elements are backing those whose influence will lead to war.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 634, PARSONS, KANS.

Editor: Nearly a month has passed since the Kansas State As-

sociation of Electrical Workers held their convention at Wichita, Kansas, on May 1. Then on May 2, 3, and 4, the Kansas State Federation of Labor held their convention. Both conventions were a big success and you could tell that the Electrical Workers in Kansas were on the march.

At the Kansas State Association of Electrical Workers convention we elected the following Brother officers for the next year: C. E. Gustafson, Wichita, president; Fred Adams, Salina, 1st vice president; T. R. Blair, Parsons, 2nd vice president; Harold Root, Topeka, 3rd vice president; and J. L. Owens, Topeka, secretary-treasurer. All locals in the state were represented.

The Kansas State Federation of Labor convention looked like a continuation of our convention. Over half of the delegates going to the mike to speak of their city's C.L.U. activities for the last year were IBEW delegates. Also, Brother Bill Cox (The Boy), I.O. representative, gave the convention a fine speech that should be copyrighted. Brother Cox was there representing Vice President W. L. Ingram, who could not attend on account of other business in Texas. We Electrical Workers considered running Brother Joe Osburn, member of Local B-271, IBEW, Wichita, for President of the K. S. F. of L., but we got a late start. So many locals had already pledged their support to other groups and it wasn't a secret vote, so we decided to wait till a later convention. But the IBEW had the other groups worried. Next year we intend to present a resolution that elections of officers for the K. S. F. of L. be by secret vote.

I, Glen Hodgkinson, was re-elected a vice president of the K. S. F. of L. for next year, making my fifth year as an officer. Thanks to my Brother delegates for bestowing this honor on me, of which I am very proud and grateful.

All of the IBEW delegates and visitors owe Local B-271, IBEW, of Wichita, its business manager, C. E. Gustafson, officers and committee more than a vote of thanks for their acts as host to us while attending these two conventions in their city. Hats off to them. It was fit for a king.

Pittsburg, Kansas, was picked as the 1948 convention city, so we will be seeing you there, IBEW members.

GLEN HODGKINSON, P. S.

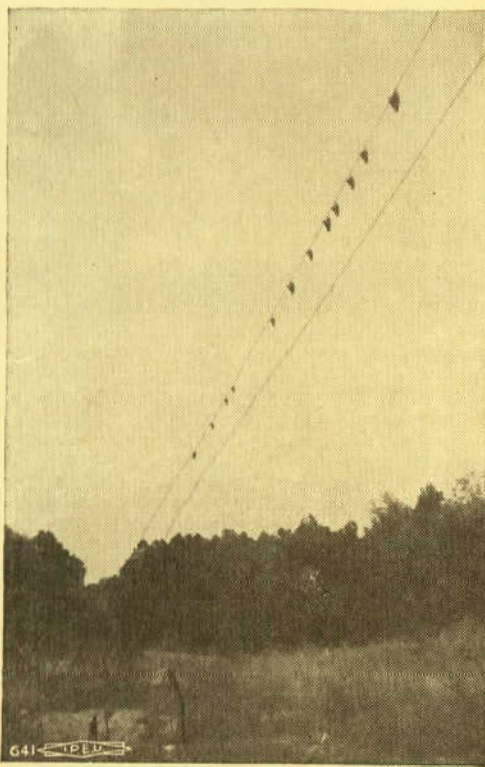
L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor: If you appeared on a quiz program and were asked

the question, "What man-made object is the best known by every man, woman and child in the United States," I wonder if you could give the right answer?

You can! Well, Brother, you win a nice prize. Here's what you do. Write your answer and name on this article and turn it in to your business manager. Then wait for the answer in the August issue of the JOURNAL.

DEAD—BUT WHY?



We were asked to reprint the following letter from the *Electrical World* by S. R. Johnston, L. U. No. 602, Box 631, Borger, Texas:

I am attaching a photograph illustrating a phenomenon which occurred on one of our rural lines in Bienville Parish, Louisiana.

This is a 7,620-volt, grounded neutral line. You will note there are 21 birds hanging by the claws from the energized conductor. The lower wire is grounded. There is a 30-in. spacing between the two wires. There were also a number of dead birds on the ground.

Many theories have been advanced on the apparent electrocution of these birds and if you care to run the photograph, I would appreciate the comments of your readers.

No fault appeared on the line, and there was no operation of fuses or oil circuit breakers.

If you have guessed the correct answer your business agent will cheerfully award you a bright new Lincoln-head penny. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties. No box tops or reasonable facsimiles are necessary to enter the contest. Just follow the simple rules and be sure the business agent kicks in to the winners.

Just to give you something to think about, Science estimates this big hunk of mud we call the earth to be over two billion years old. The Bible says a man's life should be three score and ten (70 years). On a percentage basis 70 years is 35 billionths of universal time. In other words, your lifetime is such an infinitesimal part of the earth's age, so try to make your small part count and remember you don't get a second chance. You've got to make this lifetime good so don't mess it up.

G. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 663, MILWAUKEE, WIS. Editor: The IBEW maintenance and repair electricians of

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, the A. O. Smith Corporation, and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company sponsored their 12th annual May party on Saturday, May 10, at the North Avenue Auditorium. The following business concerns which assisted in making this party a huge success were: The Kahn Manufacturing Company, the Bentley Electric Company, the Holt Electric Company, Schusters Three Stores, Boggis-Johnson Electric Company, the Industrial Relations Division of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, the Personnel Department of A. O. Smith Corporation, the Branovan Shoe Stores, the Uihlein Electric Company, the Boston Store, Ed J. Brown, past International president of the IBEW, of Washington and Milwaukee, and George E. Cooper, superintendent of the electrical maintenance and repair department of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. Many beautiful door prizes were given to the guests present. The entertainment committee composed of Harry Wyler, Arthur Seidel, Ray Diel and Oliver Larkin made the arrangements. The Biersack, six-man orchestra furnished the music. The Elmer Bruss Caterers served the dinners to some 400 merry-makers.

OLIVER LARKIN, R. S.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH. Editor: In one of my past letters, I told you about Brother

Sherman who has been sick. He has decided to move to Arizona for his health. L. U. No. 665 wishes to take this time to thank him for his loyalty and helpfulness, and to wish him God-speed in his recovery.

Brother Bill Geddie is back to work again and wishes to thank all the Brothers who sent him cards.

In order to streamline our wage committee, there were three members appointed to work for a new wage scale and on new working rules. It

is about time we had a change in work rules. In the past we have had members who, when representing the contractor, have forgotten their union obligation. The Brothers appointed to the wage committee are Fred Coryell, Chester Wright and Fred Wheeler. Fred Wheeler is more or less the silent type, but does a lot of deep thinking. Fred was also appointed to fill the post on the Executive Board, vacated by Brother Sherman.

Some of the old timers are coming back to work now. Brother Dart is pushing on the powerhouse job. Brother Pete Mallory is holding down the stockroom job. Brother Dick Lindsey is also pushing. Brother Peter Karman is superintendent.

Work is about normal here. The 40-hour week is the rule.

SPENCER C. (REBEL) MEAD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 669, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO Editor: L. U. No. 669 reporting. A big turn-out marked our last regular meeting.

The result being a great many important questions were discussed and taken care of. Plans were laid for our coming summer seasons. Brother Jim Williams our business agent, gave a very educational and interesting report of his attendance, together with our president, Brother Sturgeon, at the regional meeting recently held in Cincinnati. These regional meetings will result in closer cooperation of all locals in these areas. They also will bring about a more uniform system of operation. All members are working. Brother Herzog, who has been sick for quite a while, is feeling better, and hopes to be able to resume work in the near future. As ever, men, attend your meetings; keep your shoulders to the wheel and help fight legislation which is intended to cripple our strength.

W. F. DALIE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 683, COLUMBUS, OHIO Editor: In looking over the correspondence page, I notice

that most scribes have some alibi for not being on schedule. Here's mine: "I have been busy with my home work and catching up on my spring plowing."

However, there was one letter that I am sure I mailed in that has not been published, nor returned, so here goes to try to make up for it.

The score here remains about even, as most all members are working, some jobs are closing and others are opening up.

Our new assistant business manager, John Golden, is giving a good account of himself in this capacity.

The apprenticeship training class has just closed for the summer vacation, after a very good term, and the training committee, the instructor, "Doc" Wallace, and the students are to be congratulated.

We have had several very well-attended meet-

ings lately and it is hoped this attendance will continue. At some of these recent meetings, matters of great interest to all have been discussed by representatives of the local contractors and of the I. O. At our last meeting, Brother Blankenship, I. O. representative, explained very clearly the workings and benefits of the increased pension plan, also several other matters relative to the present and future good of Local No. 683. Our business agent, Brother Larison, presented some indisputable statistics on the electrical industry, local and national.

I have previously stated that there has been an improvement in attendance at the meetings, but there are still some who cannot seem to get there without a special invitation. "Come on down, Brothers" and get firsthand information on the activities of "YOUR" organization and show some appreciation of the efforts of the officers.

Brothers Bob Nolan, of this local, and Ed D. Davis of Knoxville suffered a bad fall several weeks ago when a toothpick on which they were working broke in two and Davis was injured in the shoulder and Bob had several bones in his leg broken. Davis is back to work and Bob has just been released from the hospital and is doing quite well. We all hope to see him on the job soon. Brother Wiles is reported in fair condition after an appendectomy operation. I surely hope that this effort will get me out of the doghouse on the job, at the hall, and at home. If not, I will try again next month, and hope to be able at that time to have really something to write about.

E. F. "PAPPY" WELKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN. Editor: Greetings from the Electrical Workers in Knoxville, Tennessee. I thought

since so many of the Brothers worked in this area a year or so ago, they would like to see a greeting from Knoxville.

The local met in regular meeting on May 8. A lengthy report was made by our new business manager, Brother R. J. Martin.

Some changes in local by-laws were adopted. These changes were made to meet with the progress, expected from the organizing drive, on various branches of electrical industry, now in progress in and around Knoxville.

E. A. DAVIS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 835, JACKSON, TENN. Editor: Comes the end of May and time for your reporter to

tell of some of the happenings that go on in Jackson, Tennessee. Our business agent, Ed Nichols, and president, C. F. Boone, went to the progress meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio. They brought back a good report.

Mayes, one of our members on the International staff out of Birmingham, Alabama, made us a visit on May 2 and gave us a talk on the good of the union. He urged all the members to give the employer eight hours' work for eight hours' pay. Any journeyman with a card knows what eight hours' work is. Brothers Ed Nichols and C. F. Boone attended the party which was given in honor of Brother Gordon Freeman and Brother Curley McMillian. They have been transferred out of our district.

All of our Brothers are working and doing fine. Tomorrow is the 30th of May and a holiday so guess I will sign off and go fishing.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 850, LUBBOCK, TEXAS Editor: Another large building is just being completed here

in Lubbock. It is the Sears and Roebuck store, located in the 1600 block of Thirteenth Street. The job was manned by union labor throughout. With the Nelson Electric Shop installing the wiring, Brother Jack Melton was electrical superintendent on the job, working a large number of journeyman electricians and apprentices. Enclosed is a picture of part of the crew, and a list of their names. This is just one of the large installations to be completed here.



MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 850 WORKING ON THE SEARS AND ROEBUCK STORE

(Front row, left to right): Pool (business manager), Rowan (foreman), Davis, Westbrook, Leach, Melton (superintendent), Ridinger, and Shisler.

(Second row, left to right): J. D. Nelson (contractor), Wheeler, Shaw, Williams, Bayse (foreman), Rainwater Buckanna, Porge, Sharp, and Wallace.

The members of Local Union B-850 are all looking forward to the first regular meeting June 5, for it is at that time we nominate the men who will serve as officers and leaders, and who will form and carry out the policies of our local union for the next two years. These men will have a large responsibility and will need the fullest confidence and cooperation of all the Brothers in order to carry out the obligations we will be placing on them. So no matter who they may be, let us all cooperate to the fullest. Our present staff of officers are all able men who have done a splendid job, and they deserve a pat on the back for their efforts. But, their work would have been a little easier and perhaps they could have done more if they could have had the fullest cooperation of all the members of the local union.

Too often we (the writer included) are prone to leave it to George to do when there is a little effort and time demanded of us, especially, if we are not personally interested in the task, or we think it does not benefit us personally. So, let us adopt the slogan, "One for all and all for one," and in this manner back our officers to the fullest extent.

Can you say that you voted when the elections are over?

G. E. McCLELLAN.

L. U. NO. 1069, STAMFORD, CONN. Editor: Our august body of representatives in Washington is this day pondering various anti-labor bills which are cleverly designed to deprive workmen of many labor gains presently shared by both union and non-union employees alike.

These gains were secured by united action and the common bond of oppressed working men in the past century. Step by step with courage, and cognizant of the fear of insecurity, unemployment, bloodshed and starvation, they eventually obtained these gains.

The concept of government by consent is being sorely tried. History has an undeniable way of repeating itself. Recently in England a labor government came into power because for the past 20 years anti-labor laws were enacted. The result has been that capitalism has destroyed itself and socialism is replacing it. The moral of this is, labor will not be denied its inherent rights.

It is our opinion that labor does not wish for socialism. However, if Congress approves these vicious anti-labor bills it may force us to accept a socialist program.

HENRY J. TWARDY, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1073, AMBRIDGE, PA. Editor: National publicity was given by the U.E.-C.I.O. in their recent wage negotiations with the Westinghouse Electric Company. The publicity drums of the U.E.-C.I.O. beat out the news that they had made labor history. Fifteen cents per hour increase with six paid holidays was outstanding—to their way of thinking.

A close examination of the contract revealed that in reality their membership had received 11½ cents per hour increase, the remaining 3½ cents per hour was to be deducted from the employees' pay and applied to the payment of the six holidays.

A quick compilation of the vacation figures reveals that the employee would pay under this holiday plan \$72.40 per year on an estimated 40-hour week for 52 weeks.

Striking an average hourly rate of \$1.25 per hour (high in the district) we find that the employee would pay an excess of \$12.40 per year more than would be received.

This was the agreement accepted by the national officers of the U.E.-C.I.O.!

Local B-1073, IREW, has just completed wage negotiations with the National Electric Products Company, Ambridge, Pennsylvania.

Under the terms of this agreement our members will receive 16½ cents per hour increase for all hourly rated employees.

The clerical workers will receive \$22.00 per month increase, or 12 per cent, whichever is the greater.



PRESENTATION OF CHARTER TO L. U. NO. 1318—RADIO BROADCAST OPERATORS

(Left to right): Leo James Mullins (president), James McKeagan (vice president), Claude E. Wigle, Carl Westhover (treasurer), Ronald Griffith, Vernon Glozebrook, Murray Hattie (recording secretary), Leonard Smith (A. F. of L. organizer), and Mr. H. C. Tracey (I.B.E.W. organizer).

Photo by Sara E. Arab (F. S.)

We were successful in obtaining job classification and re-valuation—retroactive to April, 1945.

A new vacation schedule is as follows: 1 year's service, one week's vacation; 5 years' service, 2 weeks' vacation; 15 years' service, 3 weeks' vacation. A benefit for all members reaching the age of 65 years—whereby the company will match monthly—the benefits paid to our members under Social Security.

Proudly do we state as members of the IBEW that we have set a wage pattern that is outstanding in the benefits paid to our members.

Without any beating of publicity drums—but rather on the basis of honest, fair, collective bargaining—we have achieved, under our IBEW leadership, a contract of which we are indeed proud.

The local union committee that negotiated this agreement was composed of the following: Nick Kalabokes, Steve Altounian, William Christy, John J. Sieminski, Bob Alexander, Andrew Hertneky, John Wolf.

We wish to thank our International President, Dan Tracy, and International Vice President, Joseph W. Liggett, for their assistance in assigning to our office International Representatives Andy Johnson, William Sorenson, and Orrie Babish, who so ably assisted us in these negotiations.

H. M. SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1225, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

are starting to come in. Some of the earlier vacationists are running into a bit of cold and rainy weather, especially those heading north.

The WFBM members are a bit ahead on the "fishin'" due to the fact that Fall Creek and its blue gills is just a good "cast" from the transmitter.

Frank Lee of WIRE has taken his outboard motor out of his bathtub, where he's been running it all winter, and is looking for a boat.

With the coming of warm weather the attendance at meetings usually decreases as the temperature increases. It's a natural reaction and we know that not only 1225 is faced with this problem. However, it's a condition that should not exist.

We know that at times the meetings do drag

and perhaps seem rather routine but nevertheless, every member that can get to a meeting should be there.

As an inducement to the members, 1225 has had some discussion regarding the possibility of calling in speakers for talks after our regular business meetings are concluded. The field is rather broad and we could obtain representatives from the technical labor and management fields.

There will be quite a job involved in lining up these speakers and making sure that they are present on the dates which they are scheduled. This is not the question that is troubling us as much as learning how successful this type of entertainment has proved in turning out a good attendance at meetings of other locals.

We would appreciate hearing from any local, broadcast or other, that has tried this. Perhaps with information obtained from other locals, L. U. No. 1225 will know what to do about the matter. Any information we obtain we will be more than glad to publish the pros and cons in this magazine.

Just drop this scribe a line at Radio Station WIRE, Indianapolis, Indiana.

HOWARD T. DEMPSEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD. Editor: It is press time, so we will go to

on all the Brothers all the facts and events that have occurred during this hectic month of May, down on the creek—Curtis Creek, that is—to us Brothers who used to work for the U. S. Coast Guard Yard.

Fact No. 1: Your scribe and about eight or 10 other fellow workers who used to work in the electric shop No. 57 were furloughed and separated as per the reduction in force order. From the personal observation and opinion of your scribe, the Coast Guard Yard is in a very deplorable condition as far as the morale of the remaining fellow workers is concerned, with one half the shop working, the other half off on leave and not knowing how soon they will return to full time—with only one ship on which to work. How do you like that! It's time someone wakes up down on the creek and gets things rolling again. Before they know it, it will cost more to cut grass and clean roadways than the men will be earning on ship work. It

seems that management at the yard is not taking the welfare of the employees too seriously. Most of them have put in the best years of their lives and have received not even a citation from the Coast Guard Department. The Navy did give us a small shield to pin on, which we take pride in wearing.

Now, our "flashy-flashes!" We were glad to hear Brother Ross is now with the maintenance department. Good luck in your new job! Our regular meeting at the new location, 1222 St. Paul Street, was pretty well attended. Everyone enjoyed the meeting and was informed of all activities which came before the body. Flash! We have received word that Brother William (Buzz) McMullan was hospitalized at the West Baltimore General Hospital. He is now home recuperating.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1439,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor: At last the pressure of the most patient waiting was released. The arbitrator blossomed forth with a decision to grant us a 13-18 cent increase in wages—retroactive to January 1, 1947. The rumors were getting thicker and heavier. Some of the boys fell for everything. Audrey, our office girl, had to answer many an anxious caller who phoned in to get the latest developments. The usual answer was, "nothing yet."

The wage question was a hot one ever since the middle of December. A strike notice was filed but at one of the last meetings of the local, the boys voted for arbitration.

The United States Conciliation Service did a good job in dealing with this case.

This 13-cent increase is from January 1 to July 31, and then an additional 5 cents, making a total of 18 cents. The working contract comes next.

We are well pleased that Brother Frank Jacobs was appointed vice president. We know that he will be a good leader for our new district.

Here in Missouri, we are having our troubles also with the bad labor legislation. The passing of these bills was not the fault of the local labor leaders. It is also our belief that these bills can't hold us utility workers down forever.

Our overhead and underground crews are still on six days a week. Plenty of work with supplies slowly coming in.

A good agreement was worked out with the company on placing disabled linemen on the ground at a good wage.

Vacations are in full swing—hope that everyone has a safe one and that he comes back and tells us about it.

KENNETH E. GERDES, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1514,
HANSON, MASS.

Editor: Our Local B-1514 of the Wheeler Reflector Company, was organized a year ago, on May 1. We are engaged in making electrical fixtures and it would be interesting and helpful to see, now and then in this department of the JOURNAL, letters from other "B" locals. We will soon be electing officers for the next term so now is a good time to mention the fine way our present staff has carried on.

It is our aim to have our local be first class in every way; keeping in mind the real meaning of brotherhood and being interested in the welfare of our fellow employees. One cannot enact the whole show; there is a part for each of us. Our old flivver has gears that must mesh with other gears and the seemingly insignificant cotter-pin must give strong cooperation in its place, as well as all the other gadgets, to make an efficient machine.

These reflectors which are spun or pressed would soon be rusty steel scrap if they were not enameled, and would be really useless without the assembled parts.

As each part of our product needs all the others to make a perfect whole, so each one in our local needs the backing of all to show real strength.

V. M. LANE, P. S.

Approximately 5,000,000 veterans have applied to date for education and training under the G. I. Bill, Veterans Administration said.

Nearly 20,000 patients in Veterans Administration hospitals participated in athletic activities each week during December as part of VA's physical rehabilitation program for hospitalized veterans.

World War I U. S. Government Life Insurance policies in force with Veterans Administration on December 31, 1946, totaled 541,432.

Veterans who reduced the amount of their National Service Life Insurance policies with Veterans Administration during 1946 chose an average of \$3,432 as the amount they wished to carry.

Veterans Administration now is operating 32 former Army and Navy hospitals, six on a permanent basis and the remainder as temporary installations.

About 775 of the veterans who drew self-employment allowances from Veterans Administration during December were operating their own manufacturing establishments.

HOBART

(Continued from page 261)

offered. Each one must have demonstrated the qualities of ability and leadership in his business experience.

Further information and application blanks may be obtained by addressing: J. Whitney Bunting, Associate Dean, Hobart College, Geneva, New York.

ENGLISH

English A.—This course purposes to increase the effectiveness of oral and written expression. Each student will write approximately 4,000 words of manuscript on topics suggested in part by the instructor, in part by the class. Some of these manuscripts will be discussed in class; but most of them will be scrutinized in the individual conferences which are a salient feature of this course. Another important element in our work is the formal and informal talks given by the students. If necessary, essentials of composition and increase in reading speed will be stressed.

English C.—This is a discussion course intended primarily to stimulate independent thinking. The basic textbook will be "The

Practical Cogitator," ed. Curtis and Greenslet, a book designed primarily to permit a critical analysis of the philosophy that governs most of our present-day thought. Panel discussions, forums, and individual arguments characterize the work in the course. Additional reading will provide further material for discussion.

English S.—A course in voice and diction, designed to improve the speaking habits of the students. Our new recording device will enable students to hear themselves as others hear them. To some extent, the course will emphasize technical matters, but there will be opportunity for open discussions, for self-criticism, and for criticism of the other students.

MATHEMATICS

The principles of mathematical reasoning. An interpretation of what mathematics is and what it attempts to accomplish. A survey of elementary mathematics and its application to specific problems.

ECONOMICS

Theory.—A survey course designed to acquaint the student with the basic principles underlying economic activities in the general fields of production, exchange, distribution and consumption. A portion of the program will be given over to a study of the different ways in which men at various times have regarded economic institutions and processes and created systems of thought to support them.

Labor.—A critical examination of union and management demands at times of negotiation and collective bargaining. Current problems and developments of union-management relations are discussed.

Management.—The policies and methods used in managing business and industrial establishments. Specific case problems are presented for group discussion and solution. The basic purpose is to acquaint the student with management techniques.

Financial Statement Analysis.—A brief lecture course presenting the principal means of analyzing the financial statements of business organizations. Emphasis is placed upon preparing, understanding and using financial and operating statements.

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The application of fundamental psychological principles to the control and direction of group action. Direct attention is given to the use of such principles by management and labor in the settlement of their specific problems. Elements of public relations also are presented for discussion.

Course Schedule

	Mon.	Tues.
8:00	Industrial Organization	Labor Problems
9:00	Economics	Economics
10:00	English Composition	English Literature
11:00	Mathematics	Mathematics
1:30	Industrial Psychology	Speech Clinic
2:30	Industrial Psychology	Speech Clinic Sec. A

Industrial Community Program

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	Industrial Organization	Labor Problems	Industrial Organization
	Economics	Economics	Economics
	English Composition	English Literature	English Composition
	Mathematics	Mathematics	Financial Statements
	Outside Speakers and Discussions	Speech Clinic	Industrial Psychology
	Outside Speakers and Discussions	Speech Clinic Sec. B	Industrial Psychology

IN MEMORIAM

"In Memoriam" appears in different form. This is only a temporary arrangement, necessitated by paper shortage. As soon as paper is again available in proper poundage, the more acceptable method of honoring our dead will be resumed.

Leo Heinrichs, L. U. No. 1	Initiated November 9, 1917
Eugene Phillips, L. U. No. 1	Reinitiated October 15, 1906
W. E. Blanford, L. U. No. 6	Initiated September 26, 1918
James Cawley, L. U. No. 6	Initiated September 28, 1946
Nathan Fross, L. U. No. 6	Initiated April 25, 1904
William E. Phillips, L. U. No. 6	Initiated July 24, 1944
William L. Soward, L. U. No. 6	Initiated February 28, 1944
John McCormack, L. U. No. 17	Initiated December 13, 1943
William H. Jasper, L. U. No. 18	Initiated October 19, 1945
Jay J. Klippel, L. U. No. 18	Initiated May 15, 1946
Willard R. Kroell, L. U. No. 18	Initiated December 7, 1945
E. S. Morris, L. U. No. 18	Initiated June 1, 1939
Cecil E. Pickering, L. U. No. 18	Initiated January 3, 1939
John E. Tate, L. U. No. 18	Initiated July 2, 1935
Thomas J. MacDermott, L. U. No. 28	Initiated September 21, 1928
Roy H. Martini, L. U. No. 31	Initiated November 21, 1941
Frank Irish, L. U. No. 41	Initiated June 4, 1906
J. O. Robinson, L. U. No. 66	Initiated February 24, 1911
Robert C. Mitchell, L. U. No. 98	Initiated September 28, 1936
Carl Anderson, L. U. No. 106	Initiated July 28, 1941
Charles H. Dollison, L. U. No. 124	Initiated August 12, 1919
E. J. France, L. U. No. 125	Initiated September 10, 1917
James McLain Gibbs, L. U. No. 191	Initiated June 24, 1917
William C. Murphey, L. U. No. 193	Initiated October 28, 1910
Freddy V. Broyles, L. U. No. 324	Initiated November 12, 1941
William H. Coyne, L. U. No. 349	Initiated August 15, 1925
Norman M. Kruse, L. U. No. 369	Initiated March 23, 1942
Richard Haley Carter, L. U. No. 520	Initiated October 18, 1946
Jack Lamers, L. U. No. 577	Initiated September 5, 1942
George W. Dixon, L. U. No. 611	Initiated October 4, 1945
Vern L. Bright, L. U. No. 702	Initiated June 20, 1945
Ava J. Frazier, L. U. No. 702	Initiated June 27, 1910
Alfred Schofield, L. U. No. 705	Initiated April 4, 1946
George J. Swanick, L. U. No. 748	Initiated April 2, 1934
Adolph J. Hanks, L. U. No. 767	Initiated September 29, 1945
William H. Norton, L. U. No. 767	Initiated July 21, 1942
Earl J. Mackey, L. U. No. 880	Initiated December 7, 1945
John G. DuBois, Jr., L. U. No. 953	Initiated February 1, 1946
Shelby Fife, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated February 1, 1947
Charles Gault, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated January 10, 1943
Matthew Radakovitz, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated November 1, 1945
Grace Rains, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated January 31, 1947

Helen Shviraga, L. U. No. 1031	Initiated January 27, 1947
Joseph McDougall, L. U. No. 1098	Initiated September 24, 1937
George B. Day, L. U. No. 1238	Initiated October 21, 1946
George F. High, Sr., L. U. No. 1238	Initiated September 23, 1946
M. B. Wheeler, L. U. No. 1245	Initiated July 1, 1942
Henry Royal, L. U. No. 1309	Initiated March 13, 1942
Charles Petersen, L. U. No. 1367	Initiated January 29, 1946
Anthony Zarumba, L. U. No. 1367	Initiated December 31, 1944
Georges P. Montpetit, L. U. No. 1406	Initiated June 6, 1944
James L. Fitzgerald, L. U. No. 1439	Initiated February 25, 1946

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1947

L. U.	Name	Amount
26	Albert J. Seyfried	\$1,000.00
1024	C. C. O'Connor	1,000.00
481	Carl L. Ferguson	1,000.00
671	Clarence W. Kirk	1,000.00
459	Lloyd W. Waugh	300.00
I. O. (46)	Percy E. Irving	1,000.00
I. O. (124)	Charles H. Dollison	1,000.00
3	Harry Weinstock	1,000.00
38	Lester S. Melchoir	1,000.00
340	Eugene E. Marks	475.00
46	Ira A. Ness	650.00
9	Fred W. Meyer	1,000.00
134	George Papason	300.00
I. O. (9)	T. J. Costello	1,000.00
1188	William D. Davis	300.00
180	William A. Duncan	1,000.00
763	Herschel A. Lunceford	1,000.00
I. O. (734)	E. G. Moore	1,000.00
480	J. A. Winge	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Martin A. Stueland	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Theodore Bedgood	1,000.00
176	Chester H. Stewart	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	Frank C. MacDonald	1,000.00
124	Glenn A. Moore	650.00
268	Percy S. Garmershausen	1,000.00
134	J. J. Stahelin	1,000.00
411	C. G. Tyler	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Ernest Johnson	1,000.00
I. O. (392)	Fred A. Link	1,000.00
6	N. Fross	1,000.00
6	William E. Phillips	475.00
103	J. Cotter	1,000.00
I. O. (207)	Nicholas A. Matthews	1,000.00
I. O. (975)	Sidney G. Bishop	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Edward J. Doherty	1,000.00
11	Wilfred Saurenmann	1,000.00
103	W. T. Sheehan	1,000.00
I. O. (260)	Thomas W. Wright	1,000.00
11	Victor V. Parr	1,000.00
1193	Henry H. Fincher	1,000.00
702	Vern Leo Bright	300.00
527	Damian E. Tanberg	300.00
527	A. J. Mantzel	1,000.00
18	Verne R. Dwiggin	1,000.00
I. O. (1232)	Judd N. Wonnack	475.00
1802	Myrl Lew Williams	1,000.00
134	Melk Mizerka	1,000.00
1393	Frank W. Perigo	1,000.00
8	Jacob Distel	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	John Joseph Day	1,000.00
I. O. (28)	Thomas J. MacDermott	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	P. C. Forster	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	H. C. Fricke	1,000.00
I. O. (367)	Grace E. B. Steele	300.00
134	Hyman L. Dworman	1,000.00
1024	Raymond H. Neas	825.00
77	Lewis G. Martin	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	Zaver Franz	1,000.00
I. O. (702)	Ara J. Frazier	1,000.00
702	Jacob A. Becker	1,000.00
I. O. (52)	Edward J. King	1,000.00
38	Lewis C. Kubach	1,000.00
134	V. R. Christofferson	825.00
527	Syvret B. Christensen, Jr.	825.00
767	William H. Norton	825.00
46	Clarence J. Boardway	1,000.00
98	Harold J. Dersheimer	1,000.00
164	Maxwell E. Bublitz	1,000.00
193	William C. Murphey	1,000.00
734	Luther F. Teboul	1,000.00
3	Michael J. Herbert	1,000.00
716	William Lodge	1,000.00
1212	Albert R. Moore	1,000.00
I. O. (17)	Patrick Gibbons	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
865	John A. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (82)	Frank Lowery	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	Leo F. Heinrichs	1,000.00
124	James C. Jamison	1,000.00
38	Ernest A. Badt	300.00
I. O. (150)	Fred L. Wilcox	1,000.00
I. O. (1154)	Foster B. Pennell	1,000.00
18	John E. Tate	1,000.00
527	James N. Morris	1,000.00
1339	William Rountree	825.00
9	James F. Slattery	1,000.00
304	Arthur D. Crabtree	825.00
734	G. R. Clair	1,000.00
500	Norris L. Moore	300.00
18	Forrest C. Smith	1,000.00
164	Simon C. Sheridan	1,000.00
572	Lucien D. Robbins	1,000.00
I. O. (191)	J. McLain Gibbs	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	T. Bjorn	1,000.00
684	Clyde C. Conkling	1,000.00
814	Oliver F. Cook	1,000.00
6	John Korial	475.00
3	Theodore Koerner	1,000.00
I. O. (84)	Joe Bryant	1,000.00
141	Garland H. Huggins	1,000.00
869	James Hogg	1,000.00
1249	Alva E. Pruden	150.00
1406	George Montpetit	475.00
I. O. (350)	John M. Doyle	150.00
3	Max Lachter	150.00
2	William Dunnen	150.00
599	Ira Amrine	150.00
339	Anthony Grassie	1,000.00
474	Robert G. Motley	150.00
		\$92,925.00

ABOUT US

(Continued from page 276)

or rule of the father was preceded by matriarchy or society in which women were the dominant factors. In a number of old civilizations women were the rulers, owned the community property, made decisions and even joined equally with men in carrying on wars. [Editor's note: "Still are!"]

There are some tribes today in Asia and Africa where the women are stronger and are trained to better muscular development than men and do all the jobs which call for greater physical strength. It is plain to be seen that these women are never considered inferior to men. [Editor's note: "Better not!"]

Early explorers to Central America were surprised by the position occupied by the women in some of the tribes there. In some cases the men were so subjected, that if their wives were angry they would turn their husbands out of doors and even beat them. These women owned the property and took care of all affairs outside of the home while the men remained at home to spin, sew and do the housework.

Of course this situation is much more the exception than the rule. Even in the so-called enlightened countries like England and the United States, improved status for women was a long time in coming. For example in England, it was not until after 1890 that the right of a husband to lock his wife up and imprison her at home was even questioned. Here in the United States it was not until around the turn of the century that the right of a married woman to own her own clothes was established and then only after about a 10-year struggle.

However, in the past half century we have come a long way. In just about every Western country, women have equal legal status with men. They can own property and inherit property on the same terms

with men. They are responsible for their breaking of the law, they have the right to vote, to take part in government and sit on juries and follow professions. They have a right to their own wages and equal rights with men where their children are concerned.

However tradition is very strong and those of 3,000 years are hard to banish, so while women are conceded to be equal to men, the common view that somehow or other they are inferior to men, still reigns supreme.

In my pursuit of this fascinating study of us, I made some interesting discoveries about changes that have occurred in women during the past 50 years. We are about an inch and a half taller and about five pounds lighter than our grandmothers. We have broader shoulders, better-developed chests, larger waists, narrower hips and more slender legs than granny had. Our feet are bigger by about three and a half sizes than those of the girls of 50 years ago.

There are not as many blondes among us as there used to be and our eyes are getting darker too. And did you know that girls born today can expect to live about 18 years longer than those born half a century ago could expect to live when they were born?

Today's woman is less sensitive, cries less and is much less prudish than yesterday's woman used to be.

Current surveys show however, that in spite of all the advances women have made in recent years in the business and professional world, that caring for homes and husbands and rearing children, is by far, their favorite occupation. Only about 10 percent of employed women wanted to continue working. The other 90 percent said they'd much rather be taking care of a home and family.

Chalk up another point for us girls—the surveys prove that we are much better cooks than our grannies were and that our husbands and children are healthier and better nourished.

I could go on and on—(remember the three and a half file drawers?) but space will not permit. I'd like to close however, with a couple more choice quotes I found.

The mighty Shakespeare types us thus: "Frailty, thy name is woman."

Thomas Dekker paints us: "Women at best are bad."

Someone known as Ibn Al-Janzi gives us a nice little build-up:

"The intelligence of woman equals that of 70 weavers; that of a weaver equals that of 70 schoolmasters." ("Ray for our side! Thanks pal.)

Cervantes knew whereof he spoke. He said: "It never displeases a woman to make love to her." And again: "Every woman, no

matter how ill-favored, delights in being called beautiful."

Sir Walter Scott sums us up thus:

"O woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou!"

ATOM

(Continued from page 270)

satisfaction, and they do not warrant any lack of action.

Where is our peace? I am afraid there is little in the hearts of man today. Rather we find the reverse—strife, rumors of war, and rampant selfishness. The Brotherhood of Man seems a mockery as we look over our own ranks of organized labor.

We have stressed the need and have made vast improvements affecting a great number of our people and have been applauded for these long overdue advance.

Now observe where this progress has left us as a union. Our members are torn by dissensions, routed by selfish minorities, and are headed for defeat by the very machinery of our good intentions.

Dependence for salvation of union improvements, activated by political expediency can only result in widening the gaps in organized labor, gaps that must not be rendered permanent because the priceless ingredients of union tolerance and brotherly love are left out of the formula and plan of life.

Here lies the hope and opportunity of the union. The unselfish union with an unselfish purpose.

We must be a dynamic union, not a static, complacent body, or we cannot progress and sell our priceless hopes and plans for a better organization and a better America and eventually a better world for all people.

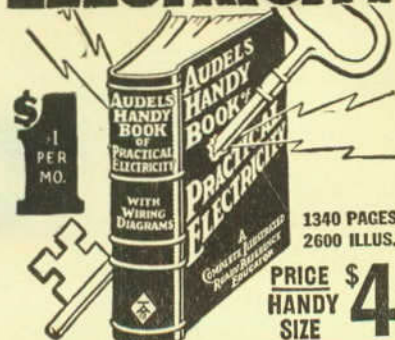
I do not think we have forgotten the mighty organization to which we belong, but I do think that we accept it so easily that we forget the nature of its power. During our meetings, it is a living thing. Between meetings, it is taken for granted.

Perhaps we shall soon turn to this mighty atom of brotherly love and examine it closely and learn that it is the ammunition of progress, happiness, and the strong right arm of organized labor.

Our unions today stand at a crossroad. Our meetings are not the worse places to go. They provide many opportunities to express many unselfish examples to our people, to view and judge and decide for themselves as to desirability.

We are going through an era of greed, hate, selfishness, and lack of brotherly love and most of us know that this era of material selfishness and greed has not brought us peace and progress. We are spiritually

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Address _____
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destitute in the midst of our material prosperity.

When we contemplate the problems that are nation-wide, we are appalled at their magnitude, forgetting that tremendous help can be enlisted if, in our own spheres of influence, we have the urge and overwhelming desire to project the union as a dynamic force of righteousness and for the good of our fellow men.

Today we are in the midst of industrial strife which is fed by selfish political interests, but these interests are only applying themselves to a discord that is much more fundamental.

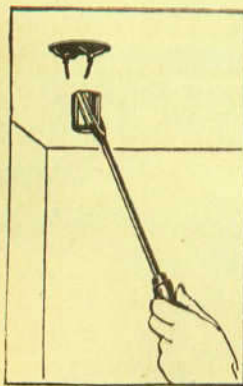
Business today is seeking to abolish the misunderstandings that exist between labor and management, but too long have they sought the result within themselves.

Exercising the technique of brotherly love between labor and management would come much closer to producing the desired results. Each must consider the dignity of the other and must win his respect and understanding.

When we have abolished our selfish determinations and won the brotherly love of

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all men, we have gained untold progress, self-security, and happiness.

I wonder at the blindness of all of us in failing to see our way more clearly.

There is no government, no enemy, no political minority that can prevail against the power of brotherly love.

BENEFIT BOARD

(Continued from page 289)

MISSOURI

Greater Kansas City Employees Benefit Board
216 Dwight Building
Kansas City 6, Missouri
Jack W. Collins, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
Frank Miles
A. E. Smiley
Lawrence F. O'Byrne
Public Member
Paul J. Kaveny

IBEW Members
John Wetzig
A. S. Kendal
C. W. Sheridan

St. Louis Employees Benefit Board
511 Olive St., Room 2015
Railway Exchange Building
St. Louis 1, Missouri
Russell E. Vierheller, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
Fred F. Oertli
S. C. Sachs
Ed Mueller

IBEW Members
Leo Hennessey
E. H. Harper
Wilbur Plumb
Public Member
George Buecking

NEW YORK

Albany Employees Benefit Board
372 Hudson Avenue
Albany 6, New York
John J. Floeser, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
E. G. May
E. W. Kennedy
Andrew A. Schroeder
Public Member
Laurence McKinney

IBEW Members
Harry Wingard
Frederick LeFevre
Joseph Koreman

Buffalo Employees Benefit Board
1011 White Building
Buffalo, New York
Henry Sattler, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
Karr Parker
W. Ferguson
G. F. Butler

IBEW Members
J. L. Lopus
W. P. Fisher
L. C. Koepf
Public Member
Neil D. Callanan

New York Employees Benefit Board
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York
Denis J. Crimmins, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
A. Lincoln Bush,
Chairman
S. J. O'Brien,
Vice Chairman
H. F. Fischbach
Michael Hoffman
Herbert Josephson
E. A. Kahn
Louis Lidsky
L. C. MacNutt
Benjamin Salzhauer
J. W. Werther

IBEW Members
Naftel Bedsole
Nat Chadwick
Albert Hassemer
John J. Kapp
John K. Lapham
Edward J. McAlinn
Edward T. McGonigle
Michael Siegel
Jere P. Sullivan
Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

(Joint Industry Board)

NORTH CAROLINA

Carolinas Employees Benefit Board
801 Sunnyside Avenue
Charlotte 4, North Carolina
Dwight L. Casey, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
J. C. Bolen
D. J. Thompson

IBEW Members
A. M. DeBruhl
John B. McCauley

L. D. Webb
Public Member
Rev. Herbert Spough, D. D.

E. F. Hayes

OHIO

Cincinnati Employees Benefit Board
727 Provident Bank Building
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
M. John O'Connell, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
Edward P. Fogarty
William Vanderbank
Paul M. Wray

IBEW Members
Robert J. Newman
Daniel M. Johnson
Arthur Sarnbrock

Public Member
Clarence E. Spraul

Greater Cleveland Employees Benefit Board
1120 Chester Avenue, Room 222
Cleveland 14, Ohio
A. J. Pickett, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Herman Herbst
S. E. Husselman
Stuart Knapp

IBEW Members
Joseph E. McNeill
Clayton R. Lee
Edwin H. Brunner

Public Member
Rev. Father Edward C. McCue

Toledo Employees Benefit Board
216 Secor Hotel
Toledo 4, Ohio
C. F. Hammer, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
H. C. Scannell
Max Romanoff
Orson Taylor

IBEW Members
Frank Fischer
John J. Klement
Oliver Myers

Public Member
Earl Boxell

OKLAHOMA

Western Oklahoma Employees Benefit Board
130 N. W. Third Street
Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma
Bill Damon, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
James R. McEldowney
Clarence W. Braker
Ron Stephens

IBEW Members
Oscar Pennington
W. R. Owens
J. L. Burnett

Public Member
George H. C. Green

OREGON

Portland Employees Benefit Board
220 Governor Building
Portland 4, Oregon
I. W. Rodgers, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
J. L. Sutherland
Leonard J. Prince
W. R. Grasie

IBEW Members
Clint Smith
Hub Harrison
Ogden Moulton

Public Member
Lew W. Going

PENNSYLVANIA

Central Pennsylvania Employees Benefit Board
223 North Front Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
David P. Reese, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
Samuel W. Blair
Norman Abel
Clay Miller

IBEW Members
Charles R. Gerbig
Harvey Deardorff
B. M. Weigand

Public Member
Maurice E. Shaffer

Penn-Del-Jersey Employees Benefit Board
1226 Widener Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
E. E. Hedler, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
H. B. Frazer
J. Thompson Hammer
W. F. McCarter

IBEW Members
Joseph G. Harrison
Joseph A. Hickey
William C. Anderson

Public Member
Bernard Kaplan

Western Pennsylvania Employees Benefit Board
605 Cameo Building
347 Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania
Charles D. Low, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
I. R. Raphael
R. G. Frame
T. G. Hodgdon

IBEW Members
William G. Shord
John Bradley
P. F. Hackett

Public Member
Gus Bolz

Penn-Ohio Employees Benefit Board
387 Arlington Street
Youngstown 2, Ohio
C. W. Sigmier, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Carl Peterson
C. R. Hinkle
Howard E. Firestone

IBEW Members
Charles Bowdich
George Seekins
Harold Hebron

Public Member
A. L. Hallstrom

TENNESSEE

Nashville Employees Benefit Board
312 Chamber of Commerce Building
Nashville 3, Tennessee
R. L. Farrar, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
E. R. Edenfield

IBEW Members
Duel Wright

James N. Stansell
John H. Gore
Public Member
J. Olin White

H. C. Potts

B. Frakes

TEXAS

East Texas Employees Benefit Board
206 Swinney Building
221 East Elm Street
Tyler, Texas
Clarence E. McKay, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
C. F. Cobb
Marvin E. Wallace
Truman L. Bevis

IBEW Members
W. S. Gobie
W. B. Day
E. E. King

Public Member
Rev. Robert Hill

North Texas Employees Benefit Board
607 American Fidelity Building
Fort Worth, Texas
M. T. Dorsett, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Eugene Ashe
G. E. Sossamon
Herman Brown

IBEW Members
Fred B. Otto
L. C. Thomas
T. C. Reedy

Public Member
L. G. Larson

Northeast Texas Employees Benefit Board
1923 McKinney Avenue
Dallas, Texas
Lawrence Martin, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
C. P. Ragsdale
E. Whitley
John Hengy

IBEW Members
Maurice Laughlin
R. W. Gossett
Lee Whitney

Public Member
H. A. Widgecke

South Texas Employees Benefit Board
308-309 Am. Hospital and Life Building
San Antonio 5, Texas
Frank R. Steward, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
John Thompson
Nathan Alterman
E. G. Zoller

IBEW Members
Gilbert F. Sweeney
John H. Anderson
Buck Baker

Public Member
Harold C. Kilpatrick

Southeast Texas Employees Benefit Board
833 Bankers Mortgage Building
Houston 2, Texas
Charles Scholibo, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
O. N. Hopkins
Daniel Hirsh
Frank Stoneburner

IBEW Members
L. E. Evans
V. R. Holst
St. John Croft

Public Member
Hugh S. Cameron

Texas Gulf Coast Employees Benefit Board
203 McDonald Building
Corpus Christi, Texas
J. L. Lowman, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
J. B. Jones
W. B. Cline
A. G. Hendricks

IBEW Members
Gorman Martin
A. E. Smith
L. J. Clanton

Public Member
Judge George A. Prouse

West Texas-New Mexico Employees Benefit Board
P. O. Box 3075, Station "A"
El Paso, Texas
George B. Barclay, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
John S. Clark
Victor Douglass
Murray Callaghan

IBEW Members
Clyde McNicol
John Gallagher
W. J. Adams

Public Member
Theodore Andress

UTAH

Utah Employees Benefit Board
502 Templeton Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah
G. A. Howarth, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Norman W. Forsberg
R. E. Bartlett
L. A. Herdti

IBEW Members
L. F. Anderson
Joseph I. Nichols
George A. Hill

Public Member
Fred S. Thomas

WASHINGTON

Northwest Line Constructors Employees Benefit Board
408 Eagle Building
Spokane 8, Washington
Paul Heydon, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
Robert C. Hughes
C. P. Brown
Ralph Lane

IBEW Members
Earl Wyatt
H. W. Newcombe
C. W. Crary

Public Member

Seattle Employees Benefit Board
405 Arctic Building
Seattle 4, Washington
R. D. Horning, Secretary-Treasurer

NECA Chapter
Members
R. B. Lane
L. J. Benedetti
Larry Gattavara
Public Member
Joseph B. Harrison
Spokane Employees Benefit Board
408 Eagle Building
Spokane 8, Washington
Paul Heydon, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
IBEW Members
Public Member

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Employees Benefit Board
808 N. Third Street, Room 406
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin
E. H. Herzberg, Secretary-Treasurer
NECA Chapter
Members
Roy Dunst
Carlos Harry
William Lisch
IBEW Members
Rex Fransway
Art Schroeder
Charles Stenger
Public Member
Floyd L. Larkin

COOPERATIVES

(Continued from page 271)

gone into manufacturing, themselves, when the demand from cooperative retailers became great. Consumer cooperatives in the United States today own 112 factories, several coal mines, 10 gasoline refineries, 296 oil wells and 800 miles of pipe line. They manufacture flour, canned goods, roasted coffee, sausage, butter, cheese, bread, gasoline and lubricating oils and gases, lumber, paint and printing. They mine coal; and to supply farmers they manufacture feed, fertilizer, farm machinery and operate chick hatcheries. It should be noted in this connection that these are not producers cooperatives but factories owned by consumer cooperatives. They are controlled by consumers and manufacture only the goods for which consumer cooperatives' members have already created a demand. They produce for an assured market. This is true of Rochdale cooperation, the only kind endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. The report and recommendation of the committee were unanimously adopted.

Leaders of organized labor have come to realize that organization for collective bargaining is not sufficient protection but that consumers must also organize their purchasing power. Successful growth of consumer cooperatives in many countries has definitely proved that organized consumers can control retail prices.

There is little room for doubt about the role cooperatives can play in postwar America. The success of the farm purchasing co-ops, the impressive drive back into production in petroleum and other fields, the \$17,000,000 food volume of 200 Eastern city cooperatives are just a few signs that the foundations are laid for a rapid expansion. The study groups and buying groups' program which was developed by the Eastern Cooperatives League since 1934, have made the East the major area of urban cooperative development in the nation. It has built a regional wholesale doing twice the volume in foods of all the other cooperatives in wholesale foods combined. The same pioneer spirit which led hundreds and thousands of Eastern consumers to support such a program is still urgently needed now. Union members can personally answer the question of "how big?", "how fast?" by joining consumer cooperatives and casting their economic vote by buying and investing in their local cooperatives.

Recently a group of shipyard workers in

Norfolk, Virginia, decided to do something about the rising cost of living. They pledged \$65,000 to build and stock a new cooperative grocery store to serve their members. This is the type of enterprise that is blossoming in all parts of the country today. In the past it has been customary to advise against the formation of cooperative societies on such a large scale as the proposed Norfolk store but today the cooperative leagues and the various wholesales are in a position to furnish trained supervisors and field men to assist local groups in the formation of new cooperative societies and to help them avoid the pitfalls arising from non-experienced management which have resulted in so many failures in the past.

Consumer cooperatives have begun to realize that, to use the words of James Peter Warbasse, "the time for audacity has come. We are entering a period of intense competition in the retail food store business. In order to compete with such highly efficient corporations as are now operating in the chain store field it is necessary to have large units purchasing through their own wholesale in order to attain the maximum price savings.

GOMPERS

(Continued from page 265)

done, is written in Foster's style and probably was largely his composition. It stated the firm conviction that the integrity of the labor movement, as exemplified by bona fide trade unions, must be maintained against its antagonists, from whatever source derived. Although in sympathy with the purposes of the Knights as an educative assembly, the A. F. of L. was sharply critical of the order as a sponsor of dual unions composed of persons eager to kill the A. F. of L., and of the usurpation of power within the Knights by persons of purely selfish ambitions and anti-labor goals. The report asked the Knights to revoke the charters of all trade assemblies or districts, and it urged the A. F. of L. members to encourage the members to become affiliated with the mixed Knights of Labor assemblies. In asking the Knights to abdicate the field of labor-union activity, the A. F. of L. hoped to pave a way for cooperation and amicability. The committee's report was accepted with enthusiasm. The position of the A. F. of L. was thereafter quite clear and although its leaders refused to compromise their stand, they continued to try to affiliate with the Knights, in spite of a very discouraging prospect in that quarter. A final attempt was made in 1894 when Foster, Gompers and P. J. McGuire conferred with a delegation in June in St. Louis, Missouri. Nothing was accomplished for neither party could give in on basic issues which both felt were vital to their existences.

The 1890 convention, held in Detroit, found Foster a delegate from the Tackmakers Union. Almost immediately there arose a controversy over seating Mr. Lucien Sanial, delegate from the Central Labor Federation of New York City. Foster took a lead in settling this matter which represented an attempt of the Socialists to gain a foothold in the A. F. of L. The C. L. F. of New York had at the top of its list of affiliates the Socialist Labor Party and as a consequence its application for a charter had been refused by President Gompers. At the suggestion of Foster the decision of the credentials committee was referred to a special committee of five of which Foster was made secretary. The committee reported to uphold the opinion of President Gompers that no political parties should be admitted to the Federation.

Much hot debate ensued in which both Foster and President Gompers participated — the former speaking well and exactly; the later with great vigor and passion. A whole day was consumed by the argument but when the question finally came the committee's report was

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Ship That Damaged Instrument
You Will Receive Repair Estimate by
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VOLLMER LABORATORIES

6247 S. E. Ogden St. Portland 6, Ore.

overwhelmingly adopted. Several of the leaders in the Federation voted against it—notably Gompers' close friend Kirschner, but more important, John McBride and Thomas J. Morgan, who were the leading protagonists of the Socialist, and who continued for years their attempts to disrupt the Federation with their insistence upon using it as a tool for their political party.

At this convention Foster worked relentlessly as ever on the eight-hour question, and recommended that the Federation endorse an amendment to the constitution prohibiting employment in factories and mines of children under fourteen.

The next year's convention was held in Birmingham, Alabama—the first meeting of the Federation in the South. Foster's birthday was on December 19, the sixth day of the convention, and "as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the delegates for valuable services rendered in the work of the convention," President Gompers presented him with a pipe in an alligator case. This little episode was amusing and pleasant for all the delegates, and they enjoyed his "graceful" acceptance of the gift.

It should be made clear by the conspicuous part he had in the affairs of the conventions which he attended that his confrères recognized Foster as a reasonable, intelligent and sound trade unionist upon whom they could depend to think, write and act constructively. In studying his writings and work we fail to find any rash or careless expression.

When it was possible to have Frank Foster represent labor before the public, President Gompers or other union executives called upon him to speak. In 1882 on the second evening of the Federation's convention, which was held in Cleveland, there was a mass meeting of workingmen in the City Armory Hall and Foster was commissioned to make a speech on the necessity for national unity in the labor movement, and Congressman Murch spoke on his experience in Washington with a recalcitrant president and an old-fashioned Congress.

Likewise, at the 1893 convention in Chicago, Foster, together with P. H. Penna, at the request of the students, spoke to the Chicago Theological Seminary on the aims and workings of the A. F. of L. That same year he was nominated for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor, but he declined in favor of Samuel Gompers.

Foster's most compelling speech was made in Faneuil Hall in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in response to Harvard's President Eliot. It was called "Trade Unionism" and it discussed the chief topics with which the labor movement is concerned. His address, quite extensive, scored a triumph over his debating opponent and created a great deal of comment in Boston. Little did the college professors and other "substantial citizens" suspect that among the organized and organizing workers there moved an individual of such superb intellect, nice humor, and broad education. Foster's language was colorful and at the same time solid because he spoke of what was not only nearest his heart, but that was also completely familiar to him. He never wanted for an example to illustrate his generalizations. We are reprinting his speech in a coming issue of the JOURNAL to enable it again to be appreciated by a large number of people. Foster had it privately printed and sold, as he did many other writings, including poetry, but only a few copies remain and they are jealously guarded by their owners, some of whom remember Foster as "a household word" from their childhood.

Long after his death, in 1909, the A. F. of L.

(Continued on page 296)

PLIERENCH KITS

THE POCKET MACHINE SHOP
A Fast Ratchet & Pipe Wrench

Get Circular

R. L. MATTHEWS
Card 1092

215 Bayway
Elizabeth, N. J.

SPEECH

(Continued from page 267)

It rewrites the National Labor Relations Act in a disguised way.

These are grave charges, but they are true. The bill is tantamount to a drastic revolutionary revolution in this country.

Take the drive against free speech and free press. Contained in the Taft-Hartley bill is a clause which forbids a labor union "to make a contribution or expenditures in connection with any election" for president, vice president, senator or congressman. This means that labor cannot issue a special edition of a labor newspaper, a pamphlet, or pay for radio time in behalf of any candidates of its choice. Mr. Taft hides behind the old principle of parity. He declares that this puts labor on a parity with corporations. But he fails to point out that corporations own and control the daily press. In short, Mr. Taft is willing to give the rich and poor the same right to sleep in doorways and under bridges.

Let me read you a section of the Congressional Record for June 5, 1947:

Senator Pepper: Suppose a labor union felt that a candidate for office was unfair to labor, and that labor union wished to put out a pamphlet to advise its members about the labor record of the candidate. I ask the Senator from Ohio whether that would be forbidden as an expenditure by a labor organization in respect to a candidate or an election, under the proposed act?

Senator Taft: Yes, I think it would be.

Senator Pepper: So a workingman's organization would be deprived of the power even of advising its membership of the anti-labor record of a man who might be a candidate for public office?

Senator Taft: Correct.

Now look at the second sneak provision in this bill. It makes the union responsible for the unlawful acts of any agent, any officer, any sub-officer, any steward. This is like making Mr. Taft legally responsible for the act of any Republican. Fancy making him legally responsible for the acts of Senator Wayne Morse.

The bill virtually wipes out the Norris-LaGuardia Act. Unscrupulous employers or their agents, or for that matter any Tom, Dick and Harry can hale a union into court on the slightest pretext. To escape this dragnet labor will be forced to stay away from accepted agencies of adjustment, like the National Labor Relations Board, and carry its dispute to the employer and against the employer. Hailed as a program for better labor-management relations, the bill is in truth the signal for out-and-out class warfare, with no holds barred. Production will decline.

In this respect, the bill is an insult to every American, who knows as well as I do that this is a time for unity, team-play and cooperation, and not warfare.

The bill radically changes the National Labor Relations Board. It greatly broadens its judicial powers, and it greatly widens its exploring powers. But in accord with the subtle,

devious tactics of its authors, the bill refuses to grant the use of economic analysts to the board, so that it can perform its required tasks.

The bill purports to protect those workers who do not believe in collective bargaining—a sly invitation for workers to disobey the rulings of the National Labor Relations Board. In short, this notorious bill strikes blows against labor's constitutional right of a free press and free speech, and lays traps all along the line so that labor can be attacked.

Ladies and gentlemen, I belong to an industry which on the whole enjoys good labor-management relations. We often write no-strike clauses in our agreements with public utilities. For 27 years in the construction branch of the electric industry, we have had voluntary arbitration. Through the Council on Industrial Relations, whereon sit five employers and five unionists, we settle disputes, which decisions are obeyed. In 27 years we have never had a decision disobeyed.

I know whereof I speak when I say good labor-management relations cannot be achieved by dictatorial decrees. Corporation lawyers may have faith in such high-handed measures. I do not. Good labor-management relations can be produced by both sides first wanting them, and then working together to get them. You cannot legislate conduct. You cannot pass a law to make husbands and wives love each other. You cannot pass a bill to make employers and workers love each other. But—and this is important—workers and employers can get along with one another when they work together under fair conditions to solve in the light of experience, their own problems.

The Taft-Hartley bill never should have been drawn, let alone passed. In it the Congress is issuing a decree, not making a law. The act is not in accord with the American Constitution, with experience or with moral principles. Had the Congress wanted to be fair it would have urged the appointment of a representative commission to study the problem and report its findings.

I have listed the reasons why labor is asking the President to veto the Taft-Hartley bill. They are good reasons—valid reasons. But there is another reason and it is deep in the public interest. If the President signs this bill, or if he permits it to become a law automatically, he is underwriting a coalition government—he is going far toward destroying two-party government in this country. Two-party government—the party in power, and the party in opposition—is what makes democracy. This bill is the product of an anti-labor coalition. It strikes at the very roots of democracy—at the American way of life. A veto will preserve an opposition party, and give labor a place to go to file sweeping protests.

LABOR BILL

(Continued from page 267)

the powers of the new National Labor Relations Board by refusing funds for investigatory work, or by cutting off personnel to be used for investigatory work.

The bill takes a powerful swipe at the United States Department of Labor by creating a Conciliation Service outside of the Department of Labor. The conciliation can be handled by men, it is supposed, who have no understanding of the labor problem.

The bill, in short, is a creation of the enemies of labor. It has been heavily financed from the outside and a skillful propaganda campaign has helped to float it into the press and other vantage points of public opinion.

In other words, by adroit advertising methods a brand of adulterated goods has been sold to Americans. The truth is, the

only way to get good labor-management relations is by labor-management cooperation in the industrial field and by slow processes of understanding, tolerance, and intelligence. Legislation cannot do it.

There has been a good deal of suppressed excitement in Washington during this period when the bill was being finally formulated and passed. There has been a great deal of speculation as to the course of action to be followed by the President. There is little doubt that the Congress has ignored the results of all the by-elections since November. These elections, Congressional, mayoralty, and state elections, have gone against the Congress. The Congress has ignored the change of feeling in the public. The President is no doubt faced with a severe dilemma. Some of his advisers are suggesting that he sign the bill. If he does, of course he cuts himself off from any support of labor in 1948. He also identifies the Democratic Party with the Republican Party in a coalition way that practically leaves the country with a one-party system—a totalitarian system. There is little doubt a great pressure is being put on the President by the National Association of Manufacturers and its friends. The series of advertisements that the American Federation of Labor has given to newspapers about the country had been refused by the *New York Herald Tribune* and the *Christian Science Monitor*, especially the one that is headed "Don't Be A NAM Fool!" There is little doubt that the next few weeks in Washington will make the greatest issue of the 1948 campaign.

WORKERS' COURSE

(Continued from page 266)

formations in the country, the moraine country, and the majestic Wisconsin River immortalized in story and song by Zona Gale and others writing of the Wisconsin country, all help to make the two-week stay at the summer institute a true vacation period.

HOT WEATHER RECIPES

(Continued from page 277)

How about a cool drink?

COCOA COOLER

Combine in a saucepan
6 tablespoons cocoa
½ cup sugar
¾ teaspoon salt

Add, stirring until mixture is smooth:
1 cup water

Boil 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add, then heat slowly to boiling point, but do not boil:

4 cups milk

Chill thoroughly.

Stir in:

3 to 4 drops peppermint flavoring. Pour into tall glasses over crushed ice or ice cubes. Garnish with fresh mint. Makes 6 glasses.

CLOSED SHOP

(Continued from page 263)

shop in particular. Viewed in the light of that record, it is clear that it was at the beginning of the present century that the term "closed shop" first became invested with implications that were very harmful to labor.

—Rev. Jerome L. Toner, Ph.D.

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[illegible]

L. U. B-478—(Cont.)	L. U. B-501—	L. U. B-629—(Cont.)	L. U. B-669—	L. U. B-767—	L. U. B-840—	L. U. B-905—(Cont.)	L. U. B-965—(Cont.)
B 878114	B 109643	B 622325	B 695712	204196	880455	B 739593	B 759646
985028	985047	B 623386	B 695718	89381	84997	B 759598	B 759647
B-479—	B 129243	B 630386	956518	83039	524521	B 759601	B 759648
78791	B 429754	930386	956518	83039	524521	B 759602	B 759649
915085	705400	192404		83039	524521	B 759603	B 759650
737861		192404			524521	B 759604	B 759651
737861					524521	B 759605	B 759652
480—	B 692788	B 630386			524521	B 759606	B 759653
138051	838907	930386			524521	B 759607	B 759654
709131		930386			524521	B 759608	B 759655
718921		930386			524521	B 759609	B 759656
733180		930386			524521	B 759610	B 759657
481—					524521	B 759611	B 759658
718921					524521	B 759612	B 759659
733180					524521	B 759613	B 759660
482—					524521	B 759614	B 759661
61895					524521	B 759615	B 759662
62112					524521	B 759616	B 759663
707662					524521	B 759617	B 759664
B-484—					524521	B 759618	B 759665
629193					524521	B 759619	B 759666
834182					524521	B 759620	B 759667
214126					524521	B 759621	B 759668
214144					524521	B 759622	B 759669
488—					524521	B 759623	B 759670
718921					524521	B 759624	B 759671
733180					524521	B 759625	B 759672
489—					524521	B 759626	B 759673
478418					524521	B 759627	B 759674
478500					524521	B 759628	B 759675
223901					524521	B 759629	B 759676
223905					524521	B 759630	B 759677
572347					524521	B 759631	B 759678
572347					524521	B 759632	B 759679
572347					524521	B 759633	B 759680
572347					524521	B 759634	B 759681
572347					524521	B 759635	B 759682
572347					524521	B 759636	B 759683
572347					524521	B 759637	B 759684
572347					524521	B 759638	B 759685
572347					524521	B 759639	B 759686
572347					524521	B 759640	B 759687
572347					524521	B 759641	B 759688
572347					524521	B 759642	B 759689
572347					524521	B 759643	B 759690
572347					524521	B 759644	B 759691
572347					524521	B 759645	B 759692
572347					524521	B 759646	B 759693
572347					524521	B 759647	B 759694
572347					524521	B 759648	B 759695
572347					524521	B 759649	B 759696
572347					524521	B 759650	B 759697
572347					524521	B 759651	B 759698
572347					524521	B 759652	B 759699
572347					524521	B 759653	B 759700
572347					524521	B 759654	B 759701
572347					524521	B 759655	B 759702
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GOMPERS

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published another debate by Foster entitled "Has the Non-Unionist a Moral Right to Work How, When and Where He Pleases?" This was doubtless issued to strengthen labor's bulwark against the open-shop drive of the twenties. He shows in his exposition how the individual, though legally free to be a strike breaker, is morally bankrupt, for he attempts to defeat his own kind in their efforts to improve their conditions.

Although unstinting in his condemnation of the "scab," Foster was in no wise narrow nor unreasonable in his outlook toward his fellow workers who did not share his uncompromising position in the movement. This is brought out in his novel, "The Evolution of a Trade Unionist," which he published in 1901. He discussed here a situation of a poorly-paid worker with a large family, an ill wife and no savings, who was compelled to work for the streetcar company against which his union was striking. Foster's harshness was for the professional strike breaker who serves industry as a mercenary.

It is extremely interesting to read this little novel of Foster's because in it he very clearly presents the philosophy which permeated his life. All of the subjects of concern to him which we have discussed above are woven into his story so that it is to a large extent autobiographical. When compared to other material written about the labor movement in the late 1800's one realizes that Foster has reproduced very well the atmosphere of his times. To be sure, it is Victorian in style and somewhat romanticized, but its form and content are unusual and stimulating at any time, compensating for a few defects. We were fortunate enough to read the copy on whose flypiece is written "To 'Sam,' From the Author."

Of course Foster's thinking did not stop at the bounds of union philosophy. In fact, he was one of the early analysts of our society to reach the conclusions which have dominated recent economic thought with regard to the business cycle. In an essay entitled "Who Does It," published in "The Causes of Industrial Panics in the United States," Foster wrote:

"Once in about so many years this country is afflicted with what we call 'hard times.' It is a striking instance of the limitations of human wisdom that the wise men have not been able to diagnose the causes of such periodic bad spells. It will not answer to place the responsibility upon causes beyond human control. Somebody is to blame. Who is it?"

"The industrial world is complex. A thousand and one influences play upon it. Fictitious values are created. Watered stocks and inflated mergers act as sponges to soak up the products of honest effort. Speculation pools force up prices abnormally. All these things help to bring about crises.

"But there is one simple and all-pervasive question, rarely if ever taken into account, which explains much; one condition which, more than any other, works toward the glut of markets and the periodic depression of industry. This axiomatic proposition may be formulated thus: 'So long as those who produce wealth do not receive for their labor a return sufficient to enable them to buy back the equivalent of what they themselves produce, congestion is inevitable and depression will recur. These depressions will vary in frequency and intensity in direct ratio to the discrepancy between values earned and received.'"

"The term 'producers of wealth' is by no means confined to those who work with their hands. The rational estimate must accord its full weight to those who direct, invent, organize, and simplify processes of production. But, when all else is said, the laborer, as making up the bulk of the market for staple products, is the main factor, and his wage-rate and consequent standard of living most acutely modify the demand for manufactured products."

This survey of the work to which Foster devoted his life we realize is fragmentary. It contains what cursory investigation reveals and we hope that with the assistance of others who are interested in the spirit which moved the master builders of the American labor movement we can supplement our information and present a more nearly complete summary of this distinguished man's life.



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